FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LXI—NO 3,133 FAYETTEVILLE. N. C., THURSDAY. MARCH 19, 1896. NEW SERIES—VOL. XIII—NO. 674

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Sir Arthur Sullivan receives $3,500 for a single song.

Hungary is about to celebrate its thousandth birthday by six months of festivity.

Owing to the drought in Bengal the total rice crop of India will be 19 per cent. smaller than last year's crop and 21 per cent below the average.

Ancient pottery has been found in caves in the Tennessee river valley in Alabama which are said to belong to an age antedating the cliff dwellers.

Senator Morgan and Senator Allison have been endorsed for President and Vice President by the State executive committee of the "American Bimetallic party" of California.

Out of a total vote of 3,190,826 cast in England and Wales at the general election of 1895 the number of "illiterates" was 28,521. In Scotland there were 4,062 illiterates in a poll of 447,591, and in Ireland 40,367 out of 220,506.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned yesterday on account of the death of Senator Weissenger. An informal ballot was taken for United States Senator, only two members, one for each side voting.

An agreement for a loan of £16,000,000 has been signed by the Chinese government and an Anglo-German syndicate. One-half of the loan will be issued soon in five per cent. gold bonds at about par.

Six anti-Cleveland delegates to the Chicago convention were chosen in the District of Columbia yesterday. They are not outspoken on the financial question, but all are regarded as free silver men.

A deer walked leisurely up the main street of West Bristol, Me., one day last week. Its walk would not have been a long one a few weeks ago, but Maine's game laws are very strict, and it now being close time the deer ambled through the town in perfect order.

Business failures in the United States this week fully maintain the ratio of commercial embarrassments reported of late, with a total of 282 for six business days ending with March 12, compared with 270 in the preceding week and 252 in the corresponding week one year ago.

A colt born some time ago at Carmel, Mass., was so small at birth that a man took it in the palms of his hands and carried it into the house to show to a sick child. Some time after this a woman carried the colt around in her apron. It thrived, despite its smallness, and is now a promising animal.

The Cocopah volcanoes, seventy-five miles southwest of Yuma, Ariz., were in violent eruption a week or so since. The larger ones were emitting great volumes of smoke and some flames, and the smaller ones were throwing out quantities of water, stones and mud. The roar of the eruptions could be heard twenty miles or more.

Another carload of redwood has just been shipped from California to Nuremburg, Germany, for use in making lead pencils. The cedar forests of Europe that formerly supplied wood for pencils have been practically exhausted, and experts sent to search for a substitute reported that the California redwood appeared to be the most available material.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1st: Galveston, 841,996 bales; New Orleans, 1,556,584; Mobile, 191,795; Savannah, 670,393; Charleston, 263,234; Wilmington, 160,654; Norfolk, 282,681; Baltimore, 37,656; New York, 86,521; Boston, 103,159; Newport News, 13,091; Philadelphia, 32,886; West Point, 138 705; Brunswick, 66,774; Port Royal, 63,139; Pensacola, 9,414; Texas City, 52,816. Total, 4,571,492 bales.

A shower of dust fell on the deck of the ship Scottish Dales when she was far out at sea off the coast of the Argentine Republic on a voyage which ended at Tacoma, Wash., last week. The captain says the dust was very fine and of a light buff color. As the dust storm blew toward the ship it looked very much like snow. The dust fell thickly over the deck and rigging of the vessel. The captain supposes it came from some volcano in active eruption.

A statement, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, has been made that Ed. Chambers Smith and R. B. Peebles went to Washington as the representatives of fifty or more men here who favored fusion with the Populists on the basis of free silver and a division of the offices. The truth is that there were only eight or nine persons at the meeting, which was held in Mr. Smith's office. It was a small affair and represented nothing. The Democrats have certainly repudiated the movement. So have the Populists. The importance of the whole matter has been greatly overestimated, so say both Democrats and Populists. Those who were at the meeting deny that any direct arrangements as to the offices were proposed.

The Manufacturers' Record's summary of industrial enterprises reported from the South during the past week shows the organization of a $1,000,000 company in Atlanta to build an eleven story office building; a $200,000 depot at Fort Worth, Texas; a $250,000 hotel by Northern capitalists at Charlotte, N. C.; a $50,000 lumber company and extensive coal mining operations in Alabama; a $250,000 marble quarrying company in Arkansas; a $5,000 electric light plant at Ocala, Florida; a $100,000 tool and machine company at Atlanta; a $100,000 cotton seed oil mill at Augusta; a $34,000 electric light plant and water works at Lafayette, La.; a $10,000 furniture factory at Mebane, N. C.; a 35-barrel flour mill at Lafayette, Tenn.; a steel bolt mill at Chattanooga; a $500,000 company organized to bore for oil in Tennessee; a $15.000 ice factory at Abilene, Texas; railroad shops and car works to employ 300 to 1000 hands and a rice mill at Port Arthur, Texas; a $50,000 cotton gin company at Waco; a coal washing plant in Southwest Virginia to handle 400 tons of coal a day; large cement works at Glasgow and a $50,000 quarrying company organized at Norfolk to operate in North Carolina.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A plot to take up arms against President Hippolite of Hayti has been discovered at Port-au-Prince. Fifty rifles have been discovered in the house occupied by the mother of Gen. Francois Manigat, the leader of the revolutionary forces, who is now in exile; a woman and a number of others have been arrested. ——Kentucky Republicans on Saturday deserted their nominee to vote for Carlisle for Senator amid the wildest excitement. ——It is rumored that the Italian garrison at Adrigrat, in Africa, has been captured by the Shoans. ——Excitement in Spain over the Cuban resolutions continues and anti-American demonstrations occur at many places. ——The Spanish dispatches report the Cubans as defeated in a number of engagements and several of their leaders killed.

Gold withdrawals from the treasury yesterday amounted to $99,500; the reserve stood at $126,411,200. ——A mob at Bilboa, Spain, makes a violent anti-American demonstration, breaking the windows in the consul's residence and attacking the consulate; they are attacked by the police and parties on both sides are wounded. ——At Kernersville, N. C., in a fight between two revenue officers and two whisky blockaders one of the latter was killed and the other fatally wounded; both of the officers were wounded. ——There were anti-American demonstrations in Valencia and other Spanish towns Sunday.

Russellites claim the counties of Pender, Columbus and Warren. ——The Secretary of the Treasury receives from London a bill of exchange on New York for $14,225 from an unknown person, which is to go to the conscience fund. ——The Senate Committee on Elections reports favorably the resolution to investigate the elections in Alabama, alleging gross fraud; and declaring that the Kolb ticket was elected. ——The negro who killed the officer at Danville, Va., commits suicide to prevent capture. ——Precautions are being taken to frustrate the plans of Aguirre and Chapa, who with their followers are on their way from Arizona into Mexico to start a revolution in that country. ——At Pilot Mountain, N C., six stores and two residences were burned Monday night. —— It is reported in Madrid that the government has undertaken to confer autonomy on Cuba. Students in a Lincoln, Nebraska, public school tear down a Spanish flag. ——At Jacksonville, Florida, Harry D. Elkes breaks the world's ten mile bicycle record, making it in 24:58. ——Gomez and Maceo are both advancing on Havana. ——Kansas Republicans, in State convention, declare for McKinley; they make no declaration on the financial question. —— The Spanish cabinet has decided to call out 60,000 more troops; they are to be "held for any emergency."

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $126,054,825; the withdrawals for the day were $162,100. —— Italians desirous of escaping military service are flocking into France by every railway train and there is no diminution of their numbers. ——The "Free Silver Democratic Party of Michigan" was formed yesterday at Lansing; a committee will appear before the State Republican committee at Detroit next month, and if silver is not given a recognition the silver men will bolt. ——The Abyssian army is advancing and the Italians are on the defensive. ——Two Spanish banks agree to raise a monthly subscription of $6,000,000 for the government wherewith to carry on the Cuban war. —— The Eclair, of Paris, says the action of the United States causes European diplomats to lean towards Spain. —— Harriet Monroe gets confirmation in the Court of Eppeals of her judgment for $5,000 against the New York World for unlawfully publishing her Columbian exposition poem. ——The matter of Oliver Agramonte, an American citizen in prison in Cuba, is brought before a United States commissioner in New York for the purpose of securing Governmental interference; the matter was referred to the State Department. ——The Spanish Cabinet is encouraged by the delay of action in the Senate to believe that the Cuban belligerent resolutions will not be adopted.—— The union tailors in Chicago will strike; in a week's time there will be 30,000 unemployed people of this kindred and callings in the city. —— Cuban elections are ordered for April 19th; the candidates are mostly named by the officials, many of them being Spanish army officers; at Seiba del Augua the Spanish garrison when attacked by Cubans gather together all the citizens of the town and force them to stand in their front.

Nine soldiers were killed and ten wounded by an explosion of powder in the Penodo fortress. ——The naval and military co-operative stores at Bombay were burned yesterday, resulting in a loss of $660,375. ——The government forces have won another signal victory over the rebels in Nicaragua. ——A blizzard is raging in New York. ——A call has been issued for a meeting of silver men of Ohio in the city of Cleveland to-morrow. —— A resolution was yesterday introduced by Senator Allen to appropriate $10,000 to investigate the Cuban war. ——The House Judiciary committee hears a large delegation of clergymen in favor of placing the name of God in the Constitution. ——The amount of the Treasury gold reserve is $126,859,011.—— Four men were killed by an exploding locomotive at Hazleton, Pa.

There was much excitement yesterday morning about Kentucky's Capitol over rumors that Dunlop would qualify, that he had already taken the oath, etc.; the sheriff with his deputies entered the Senate chamber and tried to clear it of all but Senators; he found Blackburn in the cloak room and ordered him out, but the Senator denied the sheriff's authority in the case; a resolution was introduced and referred to committee excluding the sheriff from the chamber; the sheriff retired to get written instructions from the Governor; on the ballot for Senator the Republicans refrained from voting. ——The Senate Committee on Territories orders favorable report on the bill for New Mexico becoming a State, and the Committee on Elections orders favorable report on the Constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators. ——It is rumored that an army officer or a commission has been or will be sent to Cuba to make investigation, but this is discredited by well informed officials; several army officers have asked leave with permission to visit Cuba, but have been refused. ——Favorable reports are ordered in the House on bills for increased appropriations public buildings at Norfolk and Savannah.

HOPE FOR SILVER.

We think there is good hope for silver, and we think so because there seems now to be hope that its advocates will control the national Democratic convention. We give elsewhere an article from the Washington Star, in which Congressman Terry, of Arkansas, whose views we gave the other day on the same subject, discusses the probabilities of silver controlling the convention from another standpoint—that is, by way of reply to the misleading article in the current number of the Review of Reviews.

As we have so often said, there is, in our opinion, no hope for silver except through the Democratic party. We have given our reasons for this belief in many different articles on the subject. Briefly they are that there is, of course, no hope for silver restoration through the Republican party; that, therefore, it must come through either the Democratic party, or the Populist or a new party; that it is plain that neither the Populist nor a new party can reasonably hope to accumulate in one campaign a sufficient number of recruits from the old parties to carry the Presidential election and a majority of the Congressional districts; that the reason why they cannot so hope is that at least half of the silver Democrats and silver Republicans will cling to their old organizations, for the sake of sentiment, or pride, or consistency, or any of the many things that go to make up esprit de corps; and that, inasmuch as the Democratic party has been the traditional champion of silver as well as gold, and there are more silver advocates in its ranks than in all the other political bodies combined, it offers the best rallying ground for the forces of silver to gather upon.

THE GREAT RE-ACTION SINCE VENEZUELA AND THE BOND ISSUE.

We have not a particle of doubt that, if the national Democratic convention shall declare for silver without equivocation and nominate a straight silver candidate, the party will sweep the country by unprecedented majorities. We expressed this belief as soon as the Democratic disaster occurred in 1894, and we have continued to say so since. It is only a question of controlling the national convention. We are free to confess that the chance of that seemed almost to disappear under the success with which the President was able to defeat the regular Democracy in Maryland and Kentucky because they refused to bend to his will, and to sweep Congress and the people off their feet by his appeal to their worst passions in the Venezuela matter. But, by almost a miracle as it seems, and when at the pinnacle of his ill-gotten popularity, the panic that his war message created alienated the very money bags of the East who had constituted the backbone of his support. Upon the top of this came the discreditable bond business, and this, quickly followed by the defeat of New York as the convention city, seems to have given the coup-de-grace to his power and released silver from his heavy hand.

AS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

As to us in North Carolina, our situation differs from that of the rest of the (real) Southern States. We are in the minority, and require different tactics from our neighbors who are not so unfortunate. It is certain that if we require a pledge at the primaries to support the national convention—thus irrevocably binding the State convention, in advance, to a course that may turn out, by the time it assembles, to be suicidal—we shall not only not attract recruits, but we shall alienate thousands upon thousands of silver Democrats.

While, therefore, our chances of controlling the national convention are daily brightening, we need here in North Carolina, above all things short of dishonor, to look to our recovery of the State.

We impute no wrong motive to those who are now advocating the requirement of the pledge alluded to at the primaries, but it seems to us the proposition of an insane person that that course would not render our defeat in the State absolutely certain. We might as well abandon our organization.

We shall be glad if any one can give an intelligent reason why our views on this point are unfounded.

QUESTIONS FOR LEADERS AND WOULD-BE LEADERS.

Let every North Carolina Democrat whose relation to the rank and file of the party accords to him any degree of leadership, ask himself these questions:

1. Is the Democratic party the custodian of the doctrine of Home Rule, as enunciated in the Xth Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

2. Under this doctrine—if the answer be yes—(a) is the Democratic party in the United States a confederation of the party organizations in the several States? or (b) has it unlimited control over those organizations?

If you answer "yes" to No. 1 and "no" to (b) of No. 2, you are a State Rights Democrat and hold your allegiance sacredly due to the State organization, first. Under this construction, you can conscientiously attend the primaries which the State committee orders to be called, the county conventions that follow, and finally the State convention, with the calm determination to abide by their several decisions. If the State convention should, in its wisdom, conclude to withdraw from the national organization or to accredit delegates to it upon conditions announced beforehand, you will, under the said construction, feel obliged to submit to the decision of the State convention, whether you regard that decision as expedient at the time, or not.

Now, that is all plain sailing for the State Rights Democrat. But here is the crucial question for the centralization Democrat—curious paradox; but that is what truth requires that he be called—here is the crucial question for the centralization Democrat:

If the State convention should decide to refrain from committing the State organization to the national organization, will you abide by its decision, or do you intend to bolt—like the Carlisle Democrats, in Kentucky, for example?

Now is the time, gentlemen; let us hear from you, yes or no, if you please, so that we may all know how to deal with each other.

CURIOUS DIPLOMATICS.

We are having a lively time in the diplomatic way, of late, all around. There was Mr. Bayard, over there at Boston and Edinburg, the other day, describing the President of the country that accredited him to the United Kingdom as the "Ruler of a turbulent and oft times violent people," and now we have His Spanish Excellency, Mr. De Lome, the Minister from Spain accredited to the United States, writing a letter to the New York Herald criticising the speeches of United States Senators—a body, under our system, not only entrusted with legislative powers and participation in executive appointments, but with participation in the treaty making power itself. This is enough to make the old-time diplomats turn in their graves. The very first thing a foreign representative of any country is taught is to abstain wholly from speeches or writings that reflect upon the official acts of the government to which he is accredited, while common sense and a proper sense of the fitness of things forbids one to speak evil of the people or government who accredited him.

"Such officials," [ambassadors, ministers and consules missi] says a writer on these subjects, "are not allowed to allude in public speeches to any matters in dispute between the country they represent and any other government, nor to matters pending in their offices It is a still better rule to avoid public speeches when it can be done without exciting feeling in the community in which the official resides. They should be particularly careful to refrain from unfavorable comment or criticism upon the institutions or acts of the government to which they are accredited; and it is deemed best for them to make no address abroad which is likely to be published in any other country than that where they officially reside." In our own service, the statnte prohibits such officials as we send abroad from corresponding in regard to the public affairs of any foreign government with any private person, newspaper, periodical, or otherwise than with the proper officers of the United States.

So we are fallen upon strange times, indeed, when we see the representative of one of the most ancient of European monarchies violating the proprieties as Mr. De Lome has been doing.

"Government by newspaper" is a wholesome innovation, and, indeed, a natural outcome of free institutions, but that concerns the supreme direction of affairs, subordinate to which are the diplomatic and consular service and the army and navy, branches of the public service necessarily held under very strict rules of conduct.

JUDGE AVERY TO WRITE A HISTORY.

The Part Taken by North Carolina Troops in the Late War.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Judge Avery yesterday closed through Mr. Sprague, who was here, a contract with the Atlanta Publishing Company to write the history of the part taken by the North Carolina soldiers in the late war. There is not to be less than twelve volumes of the entire work, and subscribers will not be charged for more than that number. Dr. J. L. M. Curry is charged with the duty of writing upon the causes that led to the war, showing how the South was justified in appealing to arms. Gen. Evans, of Georgia, will write a civil history of the southern states. The history of the parts taken by the troops of the various states will be written by Bradley Johnson, of Maryland; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Judge A. C. Avery, of North Carolina; Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, and probably (Gov.) Gen. Nichols, of Louisiana. Some special work will probably be done by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, and Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, who was aide-de-camp to President Davis, and is a son of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Dr. J. William Jones will write the history of Confederate chaplains and their work.

The work is to be done by September, and Judge Avery invites correspondence with those who have material that can be utilized. He especially urges veterans who have copies of reports of battles by the North Carolina colonels or commanders to send the originals or copies as soon as possible to him. He hopes that every veteran in the State will feel at liberty to write or have written and forwarded to him accounts of exhibitions of extraordinary coolness and courage by private soldiers in the ranks of any of our regiments. It is desirable and almost indispensable that any material which may be utilized in the preparation of this history should be sent to him before the last of April, as all of it must be copied and arranged so that ready reference may be made to it in the preparation of the work.

Judge Avery was solicited to write the history for North Carolina by the Atlanta Publishing company at the instance of the officers of the United Veteran's association of North Carolina.

Judge Avery is very anxious to borrow or have given him for the use of the Historical society any copies of newspapers, published during the war and containing contemporary accounts of the conduct of any portion of North Carolina's soldiers in any of the battles of the war from Bethel to Appomattox.

All newspapers in the State are asked to give the above request for information publicity.

Senator Harris Says Silver Will Control the National Convention.

"We are going to make the issue at Chicago next July. We propose to force the fighting. We believe that the people have been duly educated. I am sure that we will have a majority of delegates to the National convention. I say this because of the correspondence my committee has had with prominent Democrats in all the States of the Union. We are busily engaged in circulating our literature, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that we will control the declaration of the next Democratic convention upon the financial question."

SKETCH OF THE 2ND N. C. BATTALION.

(Wise's, later on in Daniel's Brigade.)

If any apology is necessary for the oft recurrence of the pronoun personal in the following report, the writer hopes it will be found in the peculiar make up of this gallant command, organized mainly through his instrumentality, composed of companies from three different states, and as incident to such composition mustered directly into the Confederate service instead of primarily into that of either state. North Carolina supplied two thirds of it's numerical strength and gave it name and designation. The fate of war decreed that it's initial hostile move was to a point where capture was inevitable, and before the arrival of the two last companies requisite to complete it's regimental organization.

In the first days of April 1861 the telegraph left no room for doubt that the United States Government was resolved to try and revictual Fort Sumter then beleaguered by the young Government just springing into being.

Each fully realized that that meant war. The next train carried the writer to Charleston as a would be volunteer gunner, anxious to see the beginning of what he deemed the inevitable struggle and hence no wise loth to see it begin. In this he was disappointed, as order had just been issued forbidding any additional recruits into the batteries. He heard, however, the opening gun of the mighty drama to follow, and a day later the final one which preceded the surrender of this almost impregnable fortress, as subsequent events proved it to be, when besieged and besiegers were reversed. It was a dramatic sight replete with patriotic enthusiasm, even as witnessed from the city battery. A thrilling one when "the old flag" was hauled down in token of evacuation and "the new one" run up. With hundreds of others our little boat was just below the walls when it was done, an explosion of cartridges killing three of the garrison whilst saluting the first.

A few days later my company, that is the one in which I was an enrolled private, was in camp at the State Capital. The very first I think to go into the camp of instruction there was the "Warren Guards," Capt. Ben Wade. Certainly one of the three first. After a short space of preliminary drill it was assigned to the 1st Regiment, Col. D. H. Hill.

This company and two others had done me the honor of giving me their unanimous vote (all voting) for the Lieutenant Colonelcy of this the initial regiment from our State.

For some unexplained cause, all three of these were relegated to the next succeeding regiment, the 2nd, later on numbered the 12th to avoid ambiguity with what was known as State troops.

This regiment was organized at Garysburg by the election of Lieut. Col. Williams, lately resigned from the U. S. Army, as Colonel, and was straightway moved to Richmond. Shortly after arrival there, it was ordered to Norfolk.

Whilst in camp there, ex Gov. Wise, then a Brigadier General, sent me unsolicited on my part, authority to raise a regiment and join his command, known as the Wise Legion. It is a matter of no little satisfaction that upon it's being known, the last official act of N. C's first great war governor John W. Ellis, was to give me an order for some 690 Enfield rifles, the only ones at the State's disposal. Unfortunately for me however before all my companies could reach the camp of formation (and there were eighteen from which to select,) and requisition be made for my guns, this glorious son of N. C. had breathed his last, and almost the first official act of his successor was to revoke his order and to give *my guns* to another no cause being assigned and none but favoritism presumable. In view of this gross injustice the Legislature, only three dissenting, voted me fifty thousand dollars to arm and equip my command. Ordinarily such a sum would have far more than sufficed, but in those days weapons of approved pattern were above money and above price, simply because they were not to be had. Luckily my command was composed of the right sort of men, not finnicky or over fastidious as to outfit. Though cheated of our "Enfields," to the front we would go with squirrel substitutes and double barrel shot guns of divers caliore. Every man was afraid that he couldn't get a hand before the game would be ended. And so these honest workmen took the best tools that they could get, *and there was no grumbling.* We all expected better after our first fair field and an honest fight. Fortunately our uncouth armament was supplemented by some 350 old flint lock muskets which Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, generously turned over to me, because his folks wouldn't touch such tools. After being pensioned by the Government, they made very respectable killing implements, especially when each double barrel man carried beside a two foot carving knife of the heft of a meat axe in lieu of bayonet.

After such an elaborate outfit, not counting a good warm overcoat all around, it will hardly seem credible that within a year thirty-two thousand and odd dollars were returned to the State Treasury, to the surprise if not disgust of sterling old Mr. Coates. "Why, Colonel, this thing is without precedent," was his only comment.

In the Fall of 1861 was ordered by Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, to proceed to Wilmington and report to Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, Commanding the Department of North Carolina. By him was assigned to the duty of guarding the coast above and below Masonboro Sound, some seven miles to the east of that city. We continued in the discharge of that duty until the 30th of January 1862, when I was ordered by Gen Cooper, A. and I General, to proceed at once to Roanoke Island then threatened by the Federal force under Gen. Burnside. At this time the 2nd N. C. Battalion consisted of the following eight companies, averaging about eighty five men to the Company. My two last Companies necessary to a Regiment, had not then reported.

(Owing to the loss of my papers when captured, necessity frequently compels the use of proximates.)

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wharton J. Green, Lieutenant-colonel Commanding; Marcus Erwin, Major; Dr. Frank Patterson, Surgeon; Dr. Samuel Young, Assistant Surgeon; —— McNutt, Adjutant; Capt. A. H. Shuford, Quartermaster and Commisary; Rev. H. E. Brooks, Chaplain.

Company A., raised in Stokes county, N. C. Captain, Milton Smith; Lieutenants, J. B. Tucker, N. G. Smith, Edwin Smith.

Company B., raised in Surry county, N. C. Captain, D. M. Cooper; Lieutenants, L. J. Norman, J. Sayars, J. Gordon.

Company C., raised in Mecklenburg county, Va. Captain, R. C. Overby, Lieutenants, B. P. Williamson, Henry S. Wood, B. R. Williamson

Company D., raised in Pike county, Ga. Captain, Edward Smith; Lieutenants, W. H. McClure, R. M. Julian, David T. Harris.

Company E., raised in Meriwether county, Ga. Captain, Du Bose; Lieutenants, J. J. Tucker, W. J. Hudson, J. N. Lee.

Company F., raised in Randolph county, N. C. Captain, T. W. Andrews, Lieutenants, John M. Hancock, Z. J. Williams.

Company G., raised in Forsyth county, N. C. Captain, W. H. Wheeler; Lieutenants, J. S. Swain, H. C. Wheeler, R. Gorrill.

Company H., raised in Madison county, N. C. Captain, S. F. Allen; Lieutenants, Van Brown, Condell.

There may be a mistake in lettering two of the companies, which, however, is not material.

As has been said above, the order from the War Department to proceed to Roanoke Island (the only one under which I could venture to move,) reached me on the evening of January 30th. Some ten or twelve days anterior thereto, however, the following order was received from General Wise to the same effect:

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 15, 1862.

Col. Wharton J. Green, Commanding, &c.:

Sir—You will as early as practicable move your whole force from Wilmington, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., and there report to General Huger for transportation to Roanoke Island. Bring with your men all the outfit which you can procure at Wilmington, and make requisitions at Norfolk for deficiencies. Prompt movement is necessary, as the enemy are near in large force.

HENRY A. WISE, Brigadier General.

I waited at once on Gen. Anderson and asked for permission to start the next day. This he peremptorily refused, threatening arrest if the attempt was made. "You are under my command," he said, "by order of Gen. Cooper, and no less authority is going to take you away from here."

He however consented that Major Erwin might go to Richmond and lay the matter before the Secretary of War for final arbitrament. The Major carried request from me to obey Gen. Wise's order, and protest against it from Gen. Anderson.

After the interval stated, and after Gen. Wise had written the Secretary of War under date of "Jan. 26. Please order the forces of my Legion under Colonel Green, at Wilmington, N. C., * * * * to be forwarded to me," the desired permission (order) arrived.

Within the shortest possible time that transportation could be obtained, about 36 hours after receipt of order, we went on way to destination.

On reaching Norfolk, was again detained two or three days (needlessly, I thought, and still think,) awaiting water transportation, starting on Feb. 5th.

The sequel is sufficiently set forth in my report of operations of the next three days ensuing, of date Feb. 18th herewith reproduced from the War Records, Vol. IX, Series 1, to which should be added that this command was the only one under arms outside of the water batteries at the time of the surrender.

Am thus explicit in details concerning this first great disaster to the Confederate cause in order to refute the unjust insinuation of Gen. Wise that I was needlessly diatory in starting from Wilmington in obedience to *his* orders. In plain words that those issued direct from the War office were not subordinated to his. The absurdity of the assumption is not deserving of comment. If any were needed, it is supplied in the Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, and the personal encomium therein contained to myself.

His absence from the Island, and presence on the mainland during the entire fighting, should have made him more cautious in his reflections, not only in this case but against almost every other regimental commander there present. It grieves to say as much of one who had presumptively done a favor. A brilliant talker, a fiery orator, a pungent writer, and withal a patriot, all this he was, but like some other political generals a very indifferent soldier.

Querulous with superiors, captious to equals, insolent to subordinates, and opinionated in the superlative degree, totally unfitted him for command at a most important point and at a most critical juncture. Had this not been said in effect before the Investigating Committee relative to the fall of Roanoke Island, and in refutal of the baseless aspersion above referred to, it probably would not have appear. No less is due to my gallant command as well as to myself in the proposed embodiment of historic regimental sketches of the various commands of our State. Immediately after exchange the 2nd Battalion was upon my application transferred to the Brigade of that superb soldier, Junius Daniels, and after his death at Spottsylvania commanded by his worthy successor, Gen. Bryan Grimes.

Recurring to report alluded to, let it be premised that the 2nd Battalion was most needlessly included in the list of prisoners that day. After the fall back of the troops engaged, and the resolve to surrender, an official order to re-embark and strike for the mainland would have saved every man in it.

No. 28.

Report of Lieutenant Colonel Wharton J. Green, Second North Carolina Battalion:

On Board Steamer S. R. Spaulding,
Off Roanoke Island, N. C.,
Feb. 18th, 1862.

SIR:—I herewith submit a report of the skirmish in which my battalion (Second North Carolina) was engaged on Saturday, the 8th inst.

In obedience to orders from Adjutant General Cooper, received on the evening of Jan. 30, I struck camp in the vicinity of Wilmington on the morning of the 1st inst., and proceeded hither with all possible dispatch. Owing to the want of transports we were detained two days and upward in Norfolk, leaving that place on Wednesday, the 5th inst., in tow of the Canal tug-boat White.

On Friday when about 30 miles distant from the Island, continued discharges of artillery informed us of the progress of a fight between the Federal fleet and Confederate batteries. Being entirely ignorant of the topography of the island, and not knowing where or to whom to report, I left our transports about 20 miles hence and came on in the steamer for information. Having obtained which, I returned to my men and crowded them on the smallest number of transports that would contain them, and then started. The night was very dark and stormy, with the wind against us, consequently our progress was slow.

After beating about until midnight our pilot declared that he had lost his reckoning, and as we had only a fathom and a half of water thought it safer to wait for day light.

(Continued on Second Page.)

There is another case of hemorrhagic fever in Flea Hill Township. This time it is the little child of William K. Brock. This is a frequent disease in Flea Hill, and has caused many deaths.

From a telegram received Thursday we learn of the death in Smithfield at 2:30 o'clock P. M., of little India, the 3 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morris. The bereaved parents will have the sympathy of the entire community in the loss of this bright little girl, so well remembered here.

Mr. H. R. Horne, a son-in-law of the late Governor Winslow, has a copy of the very able speech delivered by Mr. Winslow in the Senate of North Carolina on the status of a representative who has succeeded to the office of Governor *virtute officii*. The case is precisely that upon which the Delaware Dupont matter now hinges in the United States Senate, and it is to be hoped that Senator Gray may draw upon it for light in the present intricate discussion.

Accident to Capt. Southerland.

Capt. R. A. Southerland met with quite a serious accident Friday morning. While walking on the platform in front of the A. C. L. depot he slipped on the snow and fell, dislocating his hip and being otherwise bruised about the body.

Theft of a Mule and Buggy.

Nancy Kelly drove a mule to Wm. McDonald's house in Flea Hill Township and hitched it to a tree while she went in to sit up with a corpse. During her absence some one stole the team, and though diligent search was made, no trace of the thief could be discovered.

In the Supreme Court.

Of the list of cases so far docketed in the Supreme Court from the 7th Judicial district, one half are from Cumberland.

Most of our lawyers will go to Raleigh to argue these cases next week.

Some of the cases are of importance, and involve large amounts.

Death of an old Darkey.

James Banks, a well known colored man, and one of the "old ante-bellum darkies," who was respected by a large number of people, died at his home a few miles North of the city last Friday. He had been sick for some time. He has been drawing a pension from the United States Government of $12.00 per month for years.

Death of An Old Lady.

Mrs. Mary McGill, wife of Mr. Neill McGill, died at her residence in 71st last Friday morning in her eighty-fifth year. She leaves three sons and one daughter. She was the mother by her first husband, of Dr. McDougald, and was the aunt of A. D. McGill, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. McGill emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1847, and have been respected citizens ever since.

Bull, Bear, or Jackass.

We were very much struck with the reply one of our prominent business men made to a cotton report sent him, and as we consider it good, we give both the report and reply:

Why we are bullish on cotton: Europe is buying freely; the statistical situation is strong; receipts are exceptionally small; the spinners are carrying small stocks; the speculative market is over sold.

Why I am bearish on cotton: Large crops planting; cotton goods are dull; rumors of war; uncertainty of National legislation; uncertainty of the policy of the incoming administration.

We would advise that you be neither bull nor bear, for you might become what one of our bright young lawyers said of himself when a partner who had gone into an unfortunate contract with him asked him to pony up. He replied that he was not a pony, but a jackass.

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of the sixth month of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on roll at beginning of month,	225
" entered during month,	8
" (total for month),	233
Boys during month,	109
Girls " "	124
Average attendance,	191
Per cent.,	.82

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Mattie Atkinson, May Winburn, Fannie Ward, Nellie Bramble, Lula Buckingham, Inez Womble, Hattie Lee Atkinson, Amanda Amos, Dellie Amos, Ellen Brandt, Myra Bell, Stella Bell, Mary Norcott Broadfoot, Maggie Carson, Sadie Gardner, Mary Weldon Huske, Emma Solomon, Louise Huske, Barbara Humphrey, Sallie McNeill, Sallie Ward, Minnie Solomon, Sallie Robeson, Grace Jennings.

Boys—Albert Humphrey, Lester Fleming, George Johnson, Henry Ward, Goring Thomson.

Mary Agnes Monroe and Connor Holland were accidentally omitted from roll of honor last month.

The superintendent, teachers and pupils were much gratified at the number of visitors during the past month, and invite them to come again and often.

The match last Friday was on the capitals of North, South and Central America and Europe, which reflected great credit upon their teachers.

Respectfully,
P. H. MATTHEWS, Supt.

The Iron Hand of the Law.

Chicago Record.

When the "iron hand of the law" fell upon Miss Flagler it was wearing embroidered Suede gloves, so to speak, with an extra-fine quality of padding on the inside.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Rep

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

State Librarian

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) *free* to any man on application.

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and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

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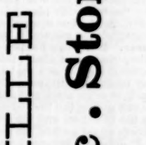

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 19, 189

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

A STRAIGHT ISSUE.

The New York World says that Major McKinley has made a grave mistake in his Ohio straddle on the money question. It adds :

"The money question is one of the utmost consequence just now. The people at last understand it. They are divided into two bodies. The issue is simple enough. The people on both sides of this question are asking parties and candidntes the categorical question, Are you or are you not in favor of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 and without waiting for international agreement? No attempt to answer this question with equivocations is likely to satisfy the men on either side of the controversy. We have passed beyond that stage."

In the main the World is very right. The issue has come just as any student of politics must have known that it was bound to come, ever since the elections of '94 rebuked the Democratic President and Congress for misusing their great opportunity. Descending to details, a better statement of the issue than that given by the World is that it is bimetallism against the single gold standard.

Many advocates of free coinage would be content, perhaps the majority of them, with a different ratio from 16 to 1, if they only knew how to ascertain what the trne ratio should be. In the absence of such knowledge, they demand that the *status quo* before the unconditional repeal, be restored ; and that their servants at Washington then proceed to open the mints, as required by the Democratic national platform, to gold and silver on equal terms.

As the alternative provided for in the platform—that of a settlement of the ratio at the then impending Brussels conference—has failed, the other alternative remains, viz. : to restore free coinage by legislation. As the legislation referred to is domestic (American) legislation, and the American ratio, already established by law, is 16 to 1, 16 to 1 is the ratio at which it is necessary to resume the coinage. If that turns out not to be the commercial ratio, after a reasonable time, it is very easy to change. But the platform is mandatory. It leaves no alternative on that point. The alternatives laid down in the platfarm have reference only to details. The administrationists say, in effect, that they can't carry out the main point—the platform's command to restore the equality of silver with gold at the mints—because they are uncertain how the details should be treated. It is to meet this wretched dodge that the definite cry of 16 to 1 has arisen. As we have said, the cry is for that specific ratio because it is the only ratio known to our laws—a very natural thing to call for, one would say.

But the most interesting feature of the World's statement is the fact that—in common with the rest of the single standard papers—it abandons the pretense that the "silver craze" has died.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT WINCHESTER.

In the Daily edition of this paper of the 11th instant, and in last week's Weekly, we gave the appeal of Secretary of State Cooke for contributions for erecting headstones over the graves of the North Carolinian Confederate soldiers buried at Winchester, Virginia, and promised to give this week the list which Capt. Cooke enclosed to us along with the appeal.

From Capt. Cooke's letter we learn, with shame, that the graves of nearly all the Confederate dead buried at Winchester from the States other than North Carolina, are marked by suitable head stones. "There are four hundred and forty-eight graves of our North Carolina soldiers," says the patriotic Secretary of State, "which are unmarked save by pine boards, on which are inscribed—in most cases, and wherever the facts were known—the name, company and regiment. These boards were furnished by the pious, patriotic women of Winchester, for the purpose of identifying the graves and in anticipation that they would be replaced by monuments of more enduring form. These are decaying and the time has come, if we would save these resting places of our dead patriots from oblivion, that we should mark them by proper head stones."

Capt Cooke adds :

"It will cost only three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) apiece to procure suitable marble head stones, with the proper inscriptions thereon. It will be seen from the list that nearly every North Carolina regiment that was in Genl. Lee's Army has some representatives there. It is proposed that the head stone shall be provided by the following plan. Let every person who will help in this work, instead of making contribution generally, pay for one or more stones. If it shall happen in looking over the list, that some shall prefer to purchase a stone for the grave of a particular soldier, that may be done, with the understanding that should two or more make the same selection, the one giving the first advice thereof would have the selection and the contributions of the others would go into the general fund. Mr. T. P. Jerman, principal clerk in the Auditor's office at Raleigh, has kindly consented to receive and hold the contributions until the work shall be accomplished. Let every one who will pay $3.50 for a stone or who will pay at that rate for several stones, (and I doubt not there are quite a number who will purchase several) send the money at once to Mr. Jerman. I appeal to the people of the State and especially to the old soldiers, for I realize that upon them the scheme depends for success, to respond promptly and liberally to this appeal."

There were soldiers from Cumberland and our neighbors, Harnett, Robeson, Sampson, Johnston, Moore and Bladen, in every one of the regiments represented in the list of four hundred and forty-eight buried at Winchester. How many of their surviving comrades, or the children of them, will avail themselves of the opportunity to help in rescuing their beloved State from such a unique disgrace as that she suffers at Winchester?

"Veteran comrades," says Captain Cooke, "these be our brothers."

"FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL"

Yesterday's Wilmington Messenger contains a very interesting history of Fayetteville Arsenal by General M. P. Taylor, of Wilmington, who was during the war Major of the Sixth Battalion, (Armory Guard.) It is addressed to Hon. Walter Clark, and is one of the series of historical sketches which are being prepared under Judge Clark's direction. We shall shortly reprint it.

General Taylor's sketch chiefly covers, of course, the history of the famous arsenal during the war period. There is, however, cursory mention of its history before that time. We observe that he gives the order of service of the ante-bellum commandants of the post as follows : "Major Laidley, U. S. A.; Capt. Dyer, U. S. A., and Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A." That is a mistake. Capt. Bradford was the first commandant. In fact the building of the arsenal was begun (about 1835, say) under his command. He was many years in command, and was succeeded by Capt. A. B. Dyer about 1853, who remained until about 1857. Capt. Bradford was then returned, and, after a brief stay, was succeeded by Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, (a near relative, we believe, of Dr. Kingsbury.) Capt. Kingsbury remained perhaps half a year, and was succeeded by Major T. T. S. Laidley, who remained until a short time before the outbreak of the war, when Capt. Bradford was again restored ; and, the place being turned into a military post, a company of artillery was added under the command of Brevet Major Samuel Anderson, De Lagnel being 1st Lieutenant.

There are very likely some inaccuracies, also, in our account, as just given—for example as to the precise dates, and again as to the number of times Captain Bradford and Captain Kingsbury were in command ; and we should be glad to have information on the subject. Possibly General Taylor would be glad to amplify his sketch in these particulars.

Bradford, Dyer, Kingsbury and Laidley were men of a high order of ability and of high standing as profcssional soldiers. They were officers of the Ordance Department, which ranked next to the Engineer Department, and were therefore necessarily men who had stood near the head, if not at the head, of their classes at West Point. Assignment to the Ordnance was often sought by those who had choice of the Engineers, because of the more settled life in the civilized posts of the older States which fell to its officers. But Lieutenant De Lagnel, who came just before the war, had a more romantic and, as a fighting man, a more brilliant career than any of those who were here.

Dyer, Kingsbury and Laidley remained on the Northern side, though Dyer and Laidley were Virginians. Kingsbury, we believe, was a Northern man by birt though appointed as from North Carolina. His wife was Miss McMillan of this city, and she a daughter of Mr. McMillan of the Scottish firm of Donaldson & McMillan, the senior member of which removed to New York, where he lived in great style, there and at his country place on the Hudson. A sister married James(?) Lennox, the founder of the Lennox Library of New York. The Donaldson Academy takes its name from Robert Donaldson, by whose bequest it was established.

Dyer became Major General and Chief of Ordnance of the United States army during the war. Kingsbury, a Brigadier General and, if we mistake not, chief of McClellan's staff when McClellan had supreme command. Laidley became Colonel of Ordnance, and missed becoming the head of the Department by a turn of favoritism. His wife was Miss Averill, a niece of General James Watson Webb, of New York; and she and the other ladies mentioned, brilliant women of the society of the great world, added much to the delights of Fayetteville social life in the old town's golden days.

Anderson became chief of artillery on Huger's staff, and afterwards chief of R. H. Anderson's. De Lagnel, who was a veritable hero, after the exciting and somewhat romantic career alluded to by General Taylor, became assistant Chief of Ordnance of the Confederacy, under General Gorgas. De Lagnel was the son of a San Domingan refugee, a gentleman (perhaps a soldier) of high position, who came to this country in company with Colonel De Russy, who settled in Lousiana. Mrs. De Lagnel was of Petersburg, Virginia.

There is a great deal of interest connected with the old arsenal, in the days before General Taylor's acquaintance with it began. Its location here (as well as that of a branch of the Bank of the United States) was evidence of the important relative rank which Fayetteville then held among the towns and cities of the Union. Let us hope that the old town may grow up to the rank of its arsenal days, again.

We have written the above altogether from memory, and will be glad of corrections by those who know where we have failed to know.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

This is St. Patrick's Day, the day of the Patron Saint of Ireland, and is held sacred because on the 17th of March, A. D. 469, St. Patrick died. Various other dates are given as those of his death year, but the best authorities give the one we have mentioned.

It is not surprising that circumstances connected with the life of a person who lived 14 hundred years ago should be clouded with uncertainty. So it is natural that even his existence should be doubted by some, especially as tradition calls for three Patricks : Succat Patrick, Patrick Palladius, and Senn Patrick. The better authorities agree that Succat was the Saint Patrick who christianized Ireland.

Other accounts ascribe the birth-place of St. Patrick to Gaul (France), to Cornwall, to Wales, to Ireland itself, and so on. The best authorities say that he was born in the province of Valencia, which was the territory comprised between the walls of Antoninus and of Severus in the southern part of Scotland. He was of noble Roman ancestry, as his name (Patricius) would indicate. He was the son of the deacon (magistrate) Calpurnius, who was the son of Potitus, a priest. When he was about 15 years of age, and in the year 411, he was carried off, with a number of his neighbors, by the Scots and Picts, who made then one of their incursions into Valencia, and sold as a slave on the opposite coast of Ireland. Here he remained in hard slavery, tending cattle, for six years, when he made his escape. After his escape, he conceived the idea of devoting himself to the conversion of the Irish to christianity, and prepared himself for the priesthood at *Candida Casa*, St. Ninian's monastery in Britain.

He was probably 30 years of age, that is, it was in the year 425, when he returned to Ireland as a priest and began his mission. He was made a bishop in 441, and from that year to his death in 469 he preached and administered his sacred office throughout Ireland. He found there 3 millions of pagans, and left them at the end of his 44 years of work, christianized if not christians.

North Carolina's Dead at Winchester.

Following is the list of North Carolinians buried at Winchester, Virginia, whose graves require headstones:

First regiment—J L Taylor, Jacob Taylor, Co E; J L Gibson, D; unknown, C; unknown, I; Lt. W W Jones, D; W A Oakley.

Second—Lt. G W Butts, Co. C; A H Wilson, A; Wm Pierce, H; R H Lester, H; Levi Owens, A; W Campbell, G; D H Seithe, E; N R Daniel, C; Jacob Bishop, E; D C Maxwell, E; W M Foster, C; D B Foller, E; J W Skipper, M; Nathaniel Patterson, B; J Wasengen, C; A Sanford,—; R K Rogers, B; M M——, A; J M Hannah, C; A J Jones, D; W D Craven, G W H Hall, C; D W Baldwin,—; A M Rankin, H.

Third—J Magush, Co. C; P Santo, A; A Mann, G; W Howell, A; A S Singleton, I; F McElmore, A; L H McCanley, E; W J Castick, —; G Wells, A; J L N., K; J J Hinton, I; Leslie Taylor, A; Owen Gray, B; J A Adams, G.

Fourth—R W Nesbi, Co. K; J W Montgomery, D; D S Bastle, C; —— Snow, —; Jas. Brickell, E; Robert Turner, H; A W Heath, K; J A Morefield, M; Peter Walker, I; J Bramfell, G; S N Frasier, H; J S Pegram, —; J D Heath, H; J P Morefield, H. F M Barnes, H; J E Roe, I; W J Robert, D; R W Ruth, K; Lieut. Jas E M Howard, I; Lieut. T W Stephenson, C.

Fifth—Unknown, Co. A; H J Kirk, F; J M Holecomb, I; P Miller, —; A Cuges, G; T Jones, A; P Thrift, E; A Houston, F;— Capps, —; R W Hays, —; F Oliver. D; A F Foster, —; — Smell, B; A C Masingill, C; B F Frye, G.

Sixth—J A Eliot, Co. A; D Sharpe, F, J B Walker, H; J White, K; S F Blaylock, I; J D Leither, B; J W Fite, A; J A Lyon, H; W H Williams, H; J H Walker, H.

Seventh—W P Harris, A H Sherrill, Co. K; B Kerr, R Deane, A; — Maxwell, H; J M Harman, F; J R McLean, I; L W Smith, E; J P Kelly, H; P Rowe, F; J B Ellen, L.

Eighth—M Willis, Co. B.

Ninth—H H Sinner, Co. —.

Eleventh—N B Rice, Co. C.

Twelfth—W Moss, H D King, Co. C.

Thirteenth—Lt Rufus Atkinson, Co. G; D Allen, A; S M Green, S N Day, F; J Cable, G.

Fourteenth—Obadiah Leonard, Co. J; A B Malaminson, E; J T Covington, —; J B Eppo, H; T Butter, I; C Pool, H; —— Harman,—; Peterson Carter, E; J E Moore, E M Roberts, K.

Fifteenth—Leirit J Parker, Co. A; S Leford, C; H Frasier, S T Capson, E; Wm A Oakley, T Thomas, G.

Sixteenth—J W Keeter, Co. A; R P Johnson, M.

Seventeenth—W J Moore, Co. —.

Eighteenth—L P Rush, Co. A; B Johnson, I; —— Coonts, B; J S Carson, —; Capt J H Hedgecok, W Craine, D; —— Wright, H; John Grice, I G Porch, B; H Bumgardner, A D Warren, A; N M Robins, E; O P Smarter, F; W L Cline, A; S Berris, F; S Gorman, D; J N Fisher, A; J Tyson, B; J D Harwick, E; J C Hambright, D; W J Fellows, I; H C Pool, H; A Eastey, G; J McMillan, C; M. Spangler, A; J McDaris, H; H N Splawn, E; C G Carlton, Jacob Deel, A; N M Ward, G; H D Pitman. D; J H Johnson, A; J W Nicols, F; D M Pittman, F.

Nineteenth —R Woolaby, E.

Twentieth—N C Herring, F; J W Dry, B; W J Riddick, C; H Brooks, E; D Inman, A.

Twenty-first—W E Wall, B; F M Hill, E; Capt H Logan, G; Sergt. W A Wortham, B; D Harris, C; S Lassender, H; B F Myers, A; C Mitchell, C; C Martin, C; Robt Landon, C; H Melvin, —; F M Vaughn, G; Thos. Davis, G; J T Minish, H; A Cadell, B; J Brown, C; W W Woodruff, H; Daniel Lowe, —; Corporal C H Harris, C; J T Jackson, B; J Vaughn, G; E Bevil, G; R M Hill, I; W Yarnell, H; Gillespie, H; H Norman, C; D H Baldwine, Jas E Bevel, G; Col. R R Peppers; G Roueb, L; Capt. J R Duvill, M; E W Culter.

Twenty-second—James Hogan, K; W F Alfred, D; H C Paine, A; E Patterson, L; J Green, B; J W Smith, B; C F Wilburn, D; J Brown, J W Sirivil, A; J R Cowley, B.

Twenty-third—A Goodson, K; R E Elen, D; Col C C Blacknall; M Slater, G; W E Carter, D; J O'Brien, E; J Duncan, G; H D Bennett, K; J Samson, D; E Farmer, E; M Adams, H; — Lance, C; John Wagner, N Maberry, K; P Harriman, —; Benet Heart, —; W C Davis, A Russel, J Sheets, H; J P Rock, E; M Monday, K; Col Daniel H Christy.

Twenty-fourth—W H Ramsey, Co A; J W Green, D; John Long, A; J B Johnson, D; G Kaptor, C.

Twenty-fifth—H H Clark, Co D; B F Trim, E; W K Warner, K.

Twenty-sixth—S Hays, Co B; J B Martin, H; W M Pierson, W D Carter, E; C B Root, D.

Twenty-seventh—— —— McClane, B; Q D Counell, D. Donegan, G; M B Hall, A; W Seal, B; —— McClane, L L Burnett, G.

Twenty-eighth—T A Sykes, Co G; W H Fry, H; F Lona, I; R R Webb, E; W W Baty, I; W Barnes, D; Geo Fisher, C.

Thirtieth—J J Bland, Co C; J J Howard, C; M D Conler, F; Sergeant T C Savage, E.

Thirty-first—H Halkins, Co H.

Thirty-second—Thomas Pope, Co D; A A C Winter, I; L Dot, K.

Thirty-third—T Bachter, Lieut H A Hill, Co A; R P C, K; T Franklin, C; W Oned, F; Sergeant W Emery, H; R McMeDonald.

Thirty-third—W R Fellis, Co ——; D H Herned, H; F Counell, B; B F Wyche, A; E Woodruff, I

Thirty-fourth—J R Stedman, Co I; Lieut F D Woodly, A; J F Keiter C; B P Sorrels, C; W Sright, F.

Thirty fifth—M E Jones, Co E; John Norkett, F; Wm G Andrews, H.

Thirty seventh—M T Thomson, Co E; B Bennett, B; J M Goodwright, F; J W Miller, E; J C Crichrine, B; —— Alexandria, G; J Thompson, W M Brookshine, D; J W Belvin, K; S Davis, D; J H Patterson, C; A Smith, K; H C Hood, I; J W Huffman, —; John Cook, H; W S, A; Capt D L Clary, F; W H Perry, A; J W Smith, G.

Thirty-eighth—W B Maxwell, Co A; J C Midly, C; Sergt A G Hawkins, E; Peter Hefner, F; W C Smith, G.

Thirty-ninth—W Steith, Co I.

Fortieth—D F Blew, Co —; J Ludley, E; J A Hall, E.

Forty-first—S Welkins, Co I.

Forty-third—Lieut Wm Beavens, Co D; W H Smith, Capt C H Sturtevant, K; J H Outlaw, A; Corporal E J Dickens, Sergt M M Bell, F; Corporal L D Grady, A; A Parks, D; E D Silee, I; Corporal Taylor, C; L Burgess, G; E J Barr, F; T B Harrington, K; S W Elerb, I; W S P Hipps, A; Fayette Lanier, F; E Steel, B; Jas A Allen, I.

Forty-fifth—A F Walkes, Co F; A D Griffin, E S Green, D; J Shepard, G; J Miller, A; F A Brice, D.

Forty-sixth—W Quarles, Co E; Sergt L Phillips, I; L A Carter, C; W T Steed, G; W Manger, E; John Watts, K.

Forty-seventh —T S Godfrey, Co F.

Forty-eighth—W Smith, W S Griffin, Co F; Thomas Nove, B; W W Galimore, D; Josiah Henget, A; W Helms, A; P E Starns, F; W B, I; J Brune, A; Henry Sherrell, K; W Holman, I; W E Selves, H; J C Grier, A Carter.

Forty-ninth—L Street, Co A; R G McDonaid, Co D; H C Graham, C; N O Harwell.

Fiftieth—B Lentry, Co K.

Fifty-second—W H Hammond, W P Carpenter, Co H.

Fifty-third — R B Murray, Co A; J Tally, G W Scott, L Hicks, H; S F Collins, B; P Owen, K; B M Mitchell, F; J Dowcoett, A.

Fifth-fourth—W Bingham, Co B; G W Miller, A; Sergeant H C Felt, G.

Fifty-fifth—Sergeant E Aggril, Co E.

Fifty-seventh—A P Bost, Co E: E M Sulman, G.

Cavalry—J A Harriot, Co I, First regiment; A C Cline, R H Lester, H, Second regiment.

Thomas' Legion—E S Connor, Co F.

Jas W Wilson, Walker's division.

Col C C Blacknall, 23d Regiment.

Col Walter Stallings, Second Regiment.

Gen Arch'd Campbell Godwin, Ramseur's division.

SKETCH OF THE 2ND N. C. BATTALION.

(Wise's, later on in Daniel's Brigade.)

About 2 a. m. Saturday a number of Confederate gunboats passed us from the direction of the island, one of them running into the schooner Beauregard (one of our transports) and seriously injuring her. In reply to our challenge and statement of our condition, all the answer we could get was that one of the boats was the Beaufort, the other the——. Had they stopped in their flight long enough to exchange pilots with us, or even to give our's the necessary instructions as to his course, my battalion would have reached the island in time to have participated in the entire action.

Failing to do so, it was 10 a. m. when we reached the island, and 12 o'clock before the men, arms and ammunition could be got on shore, owing to their having to be taken on lighters. Having distributed all of my ammunition I started for the scene of action, but soon met scores of stragglers, who reported every thing lost and the Confederate forces entirely dispersed.

Notwithstanding these discouraging reports, my men kept in good spirits and pressed on with animation. On reaching your camp, and having the worst reports confirmed, I called upon you for orders, and was told to proceed to a point some mile or two distant, under the guidance of Major Williamson, and take position.

After proceeding about half a mile we came suddenly upon a Federal regiment, which I have since learned was the twenty first Massachusetts. The two advanced companies of the respective commands were about 75 paces apart, I being some 20 paces in advance of mine. I gave the command "By company into line," when the officer in command of the Federal regiment threw up his hand and cried out, "Stop, stop, Colonel; don't fire; you are mistaken!" Believing it to be a trick, I repeated my command. Thereupon the Federal officer gave the command, "Fire." My advanced companies returned the fire, firing at will after the first volley. Finding that there was some confusion, and not knowing the ground, I soon became satisfied that I could not form my men in line of battle to any advantage on the ground that they then occupied, so I ordered them to fall back a short distance and form behind the log houses occupied by Colonel Jordan's regiment as quarters. This they did in good order. The Federals fell back immediately after. Immediately after forming behind the houses, Lieutenant Colcnel Fowle, of the thirty first North Carolina, passed by with a white flag, and stated that a surrender had been determined upon.

My loss was 3 men killed and 5 wounded, 2 of whom have since died. I am happy to be able to report favorably of the action of both officers and men. The enemy's loss, as I learned from themselves, was between 20 and 30. I marched my entire command, with very few exceptions, in good order back to your camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WHARTON J GREEN,

Lieut.-Colonel Second N. C. Battalion.

Col. H. M. SHAW.

A few days after the surrender, we were transferred to the Steamer S. R. Spaulding with fort Warren as objective point. But through the efforts of General Burnside, who impressed us then with his courtesy and soldierly treatment, as he did those who knew him after the war, imprisonment was changed into "Parole." Fortunately for the Confederacy later on, his reach of requisite for the chief command to which he was assigned against the greatest soldier of his age, fell something short. But better far than the reputation of a second class commander, he bore "the grand old name of Gentleman." The writer is thus pleased to acknowledge more than one civility received at his hands, including an exchange of body servants, his and mine, the first being then confined at Richmond. Mine, Guilford Christmas, was with me before and during the war and has been with me ever since, a faithful servant and a true friend, once exchanged as said, and later escaping after a second capture. Had not racial interdict precluded his enlistment, the Confederacy would have had few more devoted servants, for his heart was in it.

The disparity of force in this the second great battle of the war, was too great to admit of hope for the weaker after the other side had secured a foothold. Col. Shaw gives his entire available force exclusive of those in the water batteries at 1434 rank and file, previous to the arrival of my own and Major Fry's commands. Loss, 23 killed, 58 wounded, 62 missing. Gen. Burnside puts his, not counting the gun boats, at 12,829, loss 264. To make the disparity the greater they were commanded by educated soldiers like Burnside, Foster, Parke and Reno. That inequality was a little too much so, even in those early days, when to paraphrase Harry of England, some did "think upon one pair of Southern legs did march five Yankees."

Later on, and after better acquaintance, few objected to having the carrying capacity of those locomotors reduced to three or even two blue coats.

Eight or ten to one, was out o all reason.

Some seven months after being paroled at Elizabeth City, we were exchanged and the Battalion ordered to rendezvous at Drewry's Bluff.

Whilst in camp there and attached to Col. (later General) Daniel's brigade, a petition was set afoot looking to a re organization. Although opposed to it on prineiple as calculated to introduce politics into camp, and although from the peculiar constitution of this command, it could have been avoided, nevertheless when it became obvious that such was the desire of a number of the officers, no obstruction was interposed on my part. The consequence was that I was superceded as commanding officer by Capt. W. H. Wheeler, who however resigned a few days thereafter, thus devolving the command on Major Andrews (promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.)

Shortly after about the 1st of Jan. '63, the brigade was ordered to Goldsboro, N. C., in anticipation of a forward move by the enemy. I went there at once to volunteer, but was told by Gen Daniel that I would be enrolled on his staff as a supernumerary or volunteer aide, until something in the Line should turn up. Thence shortly after, the brigade was ordered to Kinston where it remained until 17th of May, 1863, when it was moved upon the Rappahannock.

Whilst in camp at Kinston we were, by General D. H. Hill's orders, moved down the right side of the Neuse, Pettigrew's brigade keeping abreast on the other with the object in view of taking Newberne by surprise. Daniel's advance after reaching a point contiguous to that place was subject to gun signal from the cooperating column upon capture of the gun boats on that side of the river. These, however, got up steam in time to prevent capture, and so the attempt fell through.

Gen. Hill next attempted the capture of Washington, which was represented as being short of provisions and supplies. A battery, Fort Hill, was planted below the town to prevent relief by the gunboats. Whilst here Gens. Hill, Daniel, Robertson and myself rode over to the fort to take in the situation. The gunboats were anchored some two or three miles off, just out of reach of our pop guns and had kept up an incessant fusillade on the garrison for a day or two previous without doing any harm. Before however we had been in there fifteen minutes, I was knocked down by a ten lb piece of shell.

About the middle of June '63 our division, Rodes', broke camp at Hamilton's crossing, a few miles from Fredericksburg and started, whither few knew but many surmised. At the time the 2nd Battalion was attached to this superb brigade, it was composed of the 32nd, 43rd, 45th and 53rd regiments, which continued intact until the end of the war. On arrival in Virginia it was assigned to Major Gen. R. E. Rodes' division composed of the following other brigades, viz: Ramseur's N. C., Iverson's N. C., and Dole's Ga., and no better division was there in any army. Most fortunate were we in brigade and divisional commanders. Both Rodes and Daniel were born soldiers, and both died on the field of battle in glorious discharge of duty. The division was in Ewell's corps. On Daniel's death Bryan Grimes became his worthy successor and later on the successor of the lamented Rodes.

At Brandy station on the —— became aware that a fight was going on in front. Were hastily formed and moved forward to the point, upon nearing which Gen. Lee in person met Gen. Daniel and told him that he was to keep his command concealed under the brow of a hill except upon emergency, as it was a cavalry fight and he didn't wish the enemy to learn that he was on the move. Shortly after met the corpse of my old Colonel, Sol Williams, being brought out on horse back by his brother in-law, Lieut. Pegram. He was shot through the forehead, and Pegtam told us that Gen. B. F. Davis had just been killed on the other side by the self same wound. He and I were class mates and close friends at West Point, and yet his death reached me without a pang of regret, for he was fighting under the wrong flag, being a Mississippian.

Gallant Sol Williams had only been married a week or two to the daughter of Capt. Pegram, who won lasting honor in the C. S. Navy. Singular coincidence her cousin and another old classmate of mine, Gen. John Pegram, was killed in front of Petersburg after the same brief nuptials. He married the beautiful and brilliant Hettie Cary of Baltimore.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart (another classmate,) repulsed the enemy that day after a hard day's fight, although he had been taken by surprise in the morning. He too was killed later on in front of Richmond. Here let it be remarked by way of parenthesis, that nine out of twelve of that glorious class (that of '50) who espoused our side were killed in battle, all with one exception, wearing the insignia of General. Stuart, Pender, Gracie, Pegram, Deshler, Villipique, Mercer, Randall and one other whose name now escapes me. Was there ever a nobler holocaust of young heroes on the altar of patriotism, each thirty or thereabouts? Gens. Stephen D. Lee and Custis Lee are the sole survivors as far as I am able to ascertain.

From Brandy the division moved on towards the Potomac, passing through Front Royal, Winchester and Berryville. At the last place came near capturing Brute Milroy and his entire force, but with the coward's instinct he saved his vile neck by precipitate flight. He was one of the three who were made infamously immortal by Confederate Executive mandate that they were not to be accorded the rights of prisoners of war if captured. Beast Butler and Turchin the Barbarian were the two others. Let the triumvirate of gold laced felons stand pilloried where they were put, in the scorn of all true soldiers through all time to come, to teach would be imitators that wars must henceforth be conducted by generous and humane rules instead of barbaric. Moving on through Martinsburg we forded the river at Williamsport and camped a couple of days at Hagerstown, Md. Thence on to Greencastle, Pa., where there was another halt for a day. Thence to Carlisle where we took possession of the Government barracks.

The next day (Sunday) the flag pole which had been cut down by the enemy was replaced and the "Stars and Bars" wafted to the breeze.

June 30th made an early start and a forced march to Heidelberg, eleven miles short of Gettysburg. The next morning bright and early started again. Had proceeded but a short distance when the opening guns of that momentous conflict fell upon the ear. On arrival were deployed in line of battle in a skirt of woods. The enemy at once began to shell us. Gen. Daniel ordered the brigade to lie down until ready to advance. Whilst he and I were standing just in front of the 2nd Battalion holding our horses, a shell exploded in a few feet to the left killing and wounding nine men. Probably no one missile occasioned more loss to life during the war. A little later the men were ordered to rise and advance. The enemy were some five or six hundred yards in front, and results showed had set a most deadly trap for us. When half way between our starting point and their line, were ordered to lie down whilst our guns in the rear played on their ranks. Then rose and charged to the brink of the deep cut of the railroad, beyond which at some hundred paces the enemy were drawn up in line.

The men in their ardor slid down the almost precipitous bank and attempted to scale the opposite, but to no effect. An edfilading battery to our right then opened sweeping "the cut" with terrible effect. Suggesting to Col. Brabble, the senior officer, to face to the left and clear the gap, I scrambled to the top and got one shot at the advancing foe with a musket taken from a sick boy at the start, with whom my horse was left. Believe it was with effect, as it caused a pause in the line behind and delayed a down pouring fire until we got out of that horrible hole. As soon as it was done the men who had behaved like veterans so far, became temporarily demoralized. Then it was that the soldier loomed up and plucked the flower safety out of the nettle danger. Junius Daniel is the man referred to.

In his stentorian tones audible in command a quarter of a mile or more away, he ordered the men to halt and reform on him. This they did without regard to company or regimental formation almost to a man, advanced at once and inflicted a loss on the enemy, from all accounts greater than that which they had just sustained. A sublime picture of heroism that, on the part of commander and command.

Just then I was knocked down by a wound in the head and had to go back to the field hospital. Here the scene was sickening in the extreme. By sundown, hundreds of wounded had arrived, and the horrid work of amputation was going briskly on. Here I pause to pay brief tribute to an unpretentious hero who did his duty as grandly as any other on that bloody field although his only weapons were scalpel, saw and bandage. Though Daniel's brigade had the largest wounded list of any other at Gettsyburg, the surgical staff was something short that day. But there was one who was a host in himself. For three days and nights with coat off and sleeves rolled up, I do not think Dr. Frank Patterson, my old surgeon then brigade surgeon, relaxed in his bloody work of mercy half an hour at a time. If he closed his eyes in sleep during that dread ordeal it escaped my observation although in thirty feet and full view of the operating table.

"The glorious 4th" was a fateful day, not only for that glorious army, but for the cause, for far away Vicksburg the key of the Mississippi had fallen.

The retreat began in regular order on that day. Capt. Wm. R. Bond, of Gen. Daniel's staff, now of Scotland Neck, like wise wounded and myself were assigned to a one horse wagon driven by Guilford. The wounded train was tacked on to a part of the ordnance. That night having to pass through a long defile, it was subjected to an annoying fire from above, Kilpatrick's division, having ridden ahead and taken position on each bank of the road. This doughty hero should have been cashiered for not capturing that entire train, for it was only guarded by two squadrons of cavalry. As it was, he only took some thirty or forty ambulances and ordnance wagons.

Shortly after getting through the deep cut of the road our little mounted escort broke and went to the head of the train. An ordnance wagon loaded with old guns, took off one of our rear wheels in trying to pass, and before Bond and I could pick ourselves up, a dozen revolvers were bearing on us. It was then that volubility told. Guilford with a flow of words unparalleled in his speech before or since convinced the gentlemen on horse back that, "we surrender, we are prisoners, for God's sake don't shoot." Believing that the entire ordnance train was lost and all lost with it, it is within bounds to say that his impromptu eloquence elicited but scant thanks from either of the two "prisoners."

Thence were carried to the hospital at Frederick, from there to Fort McHenry, thence to Fort Delaware for a while and from there to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, which continued to be the residence of most of the officers until near the surrender. My cartel was, I believe, the last one antecedent thereto. Many projects for wholesale escape had been formed during our imprisonment, but were always frustrated by some secret spy or cowardly informer.

But to return to the 2nd N. C. Battalion at Gettysburg. It fell short of a full regiment, and yet it's doubtful whether any full regiment in that matchless army sustained the loss in killed and wounded that it did. One hundred and fifty-three is authenticated record. Perhaps it is better to give an excerpt from a letter received from Maj. H. A. London, later on A. A. G. of the brigade, bearing thereon.

* * *"The 2nd Battalion at Gettysburg had more men killed and wounded than any full regiment in Pickett's division. It's killed was 29 (including it's commander, Lieut. Col. Andrews) and wounded 124. The 57th Virginia regiment had 26 killed and 95 wounded, which was the heaviest mortality of any of Pickett's regiments. Maj. James Iredell, who took command after Andrews' death, was killed at Spotts ylvania, where the battalion was nearly all captured, killed or wounded. I do not think any field officer commanded the battalion after Iredell's death. It remained with Daniel's brigade until the end, but I do not know it's number at Appomattox—a mere handful, however. It was a noble band and shared fully in all the glory of Daniel's (afterwards Grimes') brigade. * * * Yours truly H. A. London." It was not my proud privilege to command it in that dread baptism of blood. I was only a musket bearer in it's ranks that day, but it did my heart none the less good to see how grandly the children of my nurture, knew how to die for cause and country.

Whilst it has been shown above that I was no stickler for rank throughout the mighty struggle, I may nevertheless be pardoned for statement bearing on it.

Only some six weeks before his death, ex-President Davis told me, in the presence of his wife and youngest daughter in his home at Beauvoir, that as soon as he heard of my return from prison he sent in my nomination to the Senate for a Brigadier General's commission, and presumed it had been confirmed. He supposed, however, that in the confusion of the last few days preceeding the evacuation of Richmond, it had, like many other matters, been overlooked.

This was subsequently confirmed in a letter from Mrs. Davis, with additional details. The incident is mentioned more in satisfaction of the good opinion of that grand man, the central figure of that historic epoch, than out of regard for an empty title, which *per se* is not valued at a pinch of snuff.

Pertiment thereto, another statement is ventured which must be taken on faith, as he who made it is no longer in the flesh. On the road one day, Gen. Daniel told me that just after the reorganization, the President asked him if he would not advise setting aside the election and re storing me to the command, as it was primarily an executive appointment instead of by election. Daniel's reply was, "not to that command, as the event however injudicious validates the change; but I will most cheerfully recommend him for the first vacant regiment or brigade either at your disposal."

WHARTON J. GREEN,
First Lieut. Col. Commanding,
2nd N. C. Battalion.

SOCIETY.

MARY S. MACRAE.

CLUBS.

A Literary Afternoon.

An iteresting meeting of Sweet Bells in Tune took place Friday afternoon. Kipling was under discussion.

The afternoon opened with a charming manuscript lent for the occasion by an able North Carolinian who is himself no mean poet.

In this manuscript Mr. Theophilus H. Hill charges Kipling with the most patent plagiarism, in a late short story entitled The Brushwood Boy, of Du Maurier's Peter Ibettson.

The charge was strongly brought and attractively presented, and the discussion of "Kipling's Folly," as the article was styled, gave added interest to the meeting.

The Club feels itself much indebted to Mr. Hill for his kind loan.

By Miss Utley was read a charming Jungle Story of the monkey-folk, told as only Kipling can tell tales of animals, and, whatever may be said of his themes, none can deny that Kipling's manner is wholly his own.

Miss Broadfoot then gave a clever, though severe, criticism of this author's writings and personality, quoting passages derogatory to American women and alluding to his "trained elephants and other wild animals that speak English."

In the discussion which followed, however, notwithstanding the various abuses heaped upon him, nearly every one agreed in the recognition of true art in the putting up of Kipling's stories.

Amelie Rives will be next Friday's topic.

Miss Francis Buxton, who has been with her aunt, Mrs. Lutterloh during the winter months, returned Monday to her home in Lenoir, to be present at the marriage of her sister.

Miss Buxton's departure is deplored by the number of friends she has made while among us. She is a very delightful woman of that enterprise and public spirit which are ever infectious and has been the power behind the throne in some of the enjovable things the winter has accomplished for us.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Marsh arrived from Charlotte Thursday afternoon at four thirty.

Rumor has already made known to us the charming social qualities possessed by Miss Young of Charlotte, and to Mrs. Marsh, she finds a cordial welcome awaiting her.

Many of the pleasures of Fayetteville society have owed their existence to Mr. Marsh's hospitality and thoughtfulness, and his many friends tender him their hearty congratulations on his good fortune.

A LOCAL INCIDENT OF THE LAST CENTURY.

His Grand-Mother's Kisses

Prominent among the old time tales is the story of a little old parson who started over the sand hills one morning to preach in a neighboring parish.

"Go around the log in the road and keep straight on" his director had said and he jogged along, reading as he rode, doubled the log, in Mariner's Vernacular, and when, at sunset, he raised his eyes, behold he was riding into Fayetteville from whence he had started.

But Parson McIver was once a dapper young school master who boasted that he had received, in all his young life, only seven kisses—and those from his grand mother.

At the time of boasting the young divine was engaged, therefore it is only just that this early devotion to the proprieties be given to a posterity which as yet has heard of him only feats at his expense.

The driver of the stage coach pulled in his horses as he began to descend the hill above the village, for the way was steep, and Parson McIver and his bride were precious luggage. From a covered wagon that waited at the bottom, for passing was considered dangerous on the hill side, the owner peered out with pardonable curiosity.

Through the trees on the right, at the brow

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 19, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. Garrason—Reader.
G. E. Ijams—C. F. & Y. V. R'y.
McD. Geddie—Last call for taxes.
Huske Hardware House—Garden Plows.

Mr. M. C. Honeycutt, of Sampson county, died suddenly on Friday last.

Rev. Dr. Huske will hold the services at St. Thomas' Church next Sunday at 11 A. M.

We welcome to our exchange list the Wilmington Daily Herald and the Burlington Daily News.

Master Charlie Sellars shot a wild turkey, last Friday, that weighed 16½ pounds dressed. Its beard was 12 inches long.

Who carried off the Campbellton flag pole and band stand? If discovered things will be made hot for the perpetrators of this dastardly act.

275 feet is now the depth at which the drill is hammering away in Mr. Burns's artesian well on Gillespie Street. Fifteen feet has been bored in the last rock and still the bottom has not been reached.

Hon. G. M. Rose left Monday for Asheville where he will appear to-day before Judge Simonton in the Federal Court as one of the counsel for the Receiver in the big C. F. & Y. V. Railroad suit.

Fayetteville Reaching Out.

The OBSERVER'S editorials have been quoted in the New York World, the greatest of all newspapers, side by side with its symposiums of quotations from the leading journals of the great cities, five times in the last six weeks. It is the best advertisement the town has ever had, for three millions of people read the World every day.

Lively Time in 71st.

Constable Maultsby served warrants on Mary McKoy and Etta Farmer, charged with assaulting Mag Richardson in 71st. They were taken before 'Squire Overby Friday and fined one dollar and costs. Mary and Etta beat Mag, Mag's husband beat Mary and Etta and Richard Williams beat Mary's husband, Archie McKoy. All this grew out of the same trouble, but the men were held blameless.

At the Holt Cotton Factory.

Twenty-five neat and handsome cottages are being erected near the Holt cotton factory. It is understood that a great many more will be built. It is also said that Mr. Walter L. Holt has secured a lease for fishing purposes of Mims Pond, which belongs to the Fayetteville cotton mills, and that he will erect a wire fence around the pond, stock it with fish and put a keeper in charge of it. It is likely that the dam will be raised and the extent of water increased, and the surroundings greatly improved.

After Many Years.

The OBSERVER has very great regret in the departure from its active force of its esteemed friends, Messrs. Kennedy and McKay, who have been connected with the OBSERVER for most of the time since 1849 and 1855, respectively. These gentlemen still retain a semi attachment to the office, helping when need arises, but their advancing years have compelled them to retire from active work, which the publication of a daily edition has rendered more exacting.

A Worthy Charity.

Everyone knows honest old man "Bull Pipe" Smith. He lives near Clarendon Bridge, and has for many years made jugs and other pottery. He brought his wares to market in an ox cart and on account of their excellence they met with ready sale. He is now almost blind, and has been unable to ply his trade for many months, and is, therefore, necessarily without sustenance. Chief of Police Flowers will receive any subscriptions in behalf of this worthy old man.

Attempted Burglary.

A bold attempt at burglary took place in the heart of the city early Monday morning. Mr. Wilson, who lives in the one-story brick building between the Military Academy and the Marsh House, on Hay street, heard some one walking on the tin roof above his room about 10 o'clock. He hurriedly arose, and grabbing up his pistol stepped outside. Just as he made his appearance a man ran across the roof, and jumping to the ground made off. Mr. Wilson fired several shots at him, but without apparent effect. The man was evidently on the point of trying to get in one of the second story windows of the Marsh House.

A 2nd Ward 'Possum Hunt.

Monday morning as a pious member of our county government was on his way to church, his dog treed a 'possum on Russell Street, and immediately the said pious gentleman forgot all about church and commenced hallooing and cutting divers gymnastic capers. He started for an axe, but remembered that he was in the city, skimmed up the tree instead and brought down a well grown 'possum. Who says that a city hath no charms? Think of the possibility of stepping out into the street in the morning, treeing a 'possum and then sitting down to 'possum and taters for dinner.

Shades of Tally and Leech, this reminds us of you. Many years ago Madison Leech made a great speech in this city and wound up by predicting wonderful prosperity for Fayetteville, on account of the coming of the railroads, the same as he had predicted for every town he had spoken in. At its conclusion Tally arose, and looking into a neighboring tree with a broad grin, said: She may be prosperous but I doubt it, for the time will come when a 'possum will be treed in that yonder tree. Although yesterday's 'possum was not caught in that tree, yet it was one very much like it and in the heart of the city too.

A Picture, Indeed.

We noted the other day the comment of a travelled young lady, as she looked at Dr. Marsh's grounds in the bend of the Cross Creek, just below the bridge on Green street-now undergoing a treatment of landscape gardening under Mr. Lamb's skillful hands—that the scene was like a picture. It is, indeed, and it would be worth a good long walk, or ride, any day, to see its fast developing charms.

The late Mr. Hale used to be fond of describing Fayetteville as he knew it before the great fire of '31, which destroyed property valued at over two millions of dollars in the low estimate of that day. It is almost certain that the town has never recovered the beauty it lost then. He dwelt especially upon the beautiful terraces and the labyrinth that adorned the very place Dr. Marsh is now resurrecting. In our day, we have seen tanyard vats and other prosaic uglinesses there.

It was this place that especially delighted "Shocco" Jones when he visited Fayetteville, and who, in some of his published writings, (we can't now recall which one, unless it was his "Defense of North Carolina"), gave expression to his astonishment at the scene that met his vision at the top of Harrington Hill, as he began to descend it, after two days' journey from Raleigh through the sands and pine forests.

The Guerrant Meeting.

"How to Be Saved," was the subject of Dr. Guerrant's sermon Monday night. He spoke to an immense congregation, notwithstanding the rain and wind. He said that a great many otherwise intelligent people were really ignorant of the way of salvation, and gave an instance of an old man 96 years of age who had given up the hope of salvation because he couldn't help swearing. But when he gave his heart to Jesus, Jesus saved him from that sin. The four points of the gospel were:

1. All men are sinners—not equally wicked, but all have come short. A boat was overturned with three men in it. One went right to the bottom of the river, another swam half-way to shore and the third almost reached the land. But all were drowned.

2. Sin means death. It is the poison of the soul.

3. Jesus saves from sin. He is the only way of salvation, the only hope of the sinner. And He saves any sinner no matter how vile. The instances of his saving power in the gospel were those of lost men and abandoned women.

4. Jesus saves by faith. Believing is not doing. The gospel of works is best exemplified in Heathenism. Believing is trusting. Just as a woman gives herself to her husband, her name, her freedom, her property, her devotion, because she trusts him. So the sinner gives himself to the Saviour in trusting him.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 people listened to Dr. Guerrant Tuesday night. His description of the crazy man pacing the corridor of the insane asylum, crying, "O that I had, O that I had, O that I had," was indeed fine. The man had gone crazy because he had caused the wreck of a train and the death of hundreds of people by a few minutes' needless delay.

The conversion of Zaccheus was the subject of Dr. Guerrant's sermon. The story illustrated:

1. The importance of being where Christ was. Zaccheus put himself in the way of salvation.

2. The worst man is not beyond help. Zaccheus was probably the meanest man in Jericho.

3. How the sinner must be saved.

4. The compassion of Jesus.

5. The importance of salvation *now*. Jesus never passed through Jericho again.

At the close of the sermon Dr. Guerrant gave an invitation to any who wished to confess Christ before men to come forward, and three responded to the invitation. It is believed that a great many are anxious about their soul's salvation. The whole community is stirred as perhaps never before.

Dr. Guerrant believes in the conversion of souls through the preached gospel, and that any converted soul will confess the Saviour before men. And so the only invitation given is to come forward and confess Christ.

The meeting will continue throughout the week.

The boys of the Military Academy were out in full force last night, and seats were reserved for them on the left of the platform.

All Saloons Close.

All the saloons, as well as the stores, were closed Tuesday morning from 11 to 12 o'clock on account of the Guerrant meeting. This is the first instance we know of where all the bar rooms in a city closed up so that their proprietors and employes might attend a religious meeting. Wonderful Dr. Guerrant, you have done something no other man, not even Pearson, was ever able to do. The following has been handed in to us by a prominent saloon-keeper for publication:

We, the undersigned bar-keepers and bar-attenders, agree among ourselves to close our places of business from 11 o'clock until 12 M. each and every day as long as the services go on at the Armory this week, that we may or our employes may attend the said meeting.

W. V. Hardin,
R. H. Buckingham,
W. Evans,
John M. Martin,
F. S. Maultsby,
J. W. Ingold,
H. M. Pate,
J. A. Burns,
R. Burns,
A. B. Williams, Treasurer Lafayette Hotel Company,
E. L. Clark,
J. M. Goddard.

Playing With a Pistol—Almost Fatal Result.

Two colored boys were playing with a pistol on Mr. W. N. Williams' plantation Tuesday, when it accidently went off, the bullet entering the neck of one and ranging down. It was thought at first to be a mortal wound and the one who did the shooting was almost distracted.

The wounded boy was immediately brought to town and placed in the hands of Dr. McGougan. After half an hour's probing the Doctor found the ball, lodged near the windpipe. A fraction's difference in the direction would have meant death. The wound, though a severe one, is not dangerous.

People and their Movements.

Miss Douglas Evans is visiting Miss Belle Alderman on Russell street.

Miss Jean Evans is visiting Miss Maggie Whitehead on Cool Spring street.

Misses Janie Fairly and Janie McDiarmid are visiting at Mr. McD. Robinson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Williams of Little River Academy, are attending the Guerrant meetings.

Mr. Norwood Huske has accepted a position with the Consolidated Lumber Company at Spout Springs.

Mr. Chas. W. Hughes, of New York, is on a visit to his cousin, Rev. Isaac Hughes, on Green street.

Bishop Watson will arrive in the city Saturday and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose, on Haymount.

Congressman McLauren of South Carolina, familiarly called by his people, curly haired Jonny, spent Sunday in the city.

Rev. E. W. Oaks, the Evangelist is in the city, stopping with Mr. H. McD. Robinson, on Green Street. He is on his way to Lumber Bridge where he will hold a big meeting.

Capt. Underwood returned home Saturday. He is in very good spirits, notwithstanding his recent serious accident. He only escaped, by his wonderful presence of mind, having his whole arm taken off.

Missionary Conference.

A Missionary Conference for the Fayetteville District, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held in the Hay Street Methodist Church, beginning March 31st, 1896. The Programme for the occasion is as follows:

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st.

7:30 P. M.—Sermon on Missions, Rev. L. J. Holden.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST.

9 A. M.—Devotional Exercises.
9:30 A. M.—"Prayer as an Agent in the Success of Missions," Rev. D. A. Futrell.
10 A. M.—"The Relation of the Holy Spirit to the Preacher and his Work," Rev. E. C. Sell.
10:30 A. M.—"The Pulpit and Missions," Rev. A. McCullen.
11 A. M.—"The Sunday Schools and Missions," Rev. W. H. Puckett.
11:30 A. M.—Report of the Woman's Missionary Societies of the Fayetteville District, Mrs. R. C. Gorham, Secretary.
12 M.—"Outlook for Missionary collections in the District," Reports from Pastors.

EVENING SESSION.

3 P. M.—Devotional Exercises.
3:30 P. M.—"The Importance of Systematic effort in Raising the Collections," Rev. W. F. Craven.
4 P. M.—"Our Opportunities for Missionary Work, and the Duty they devolve on us." Rev. H. W. Whitaker.
5. P. M.—Adjournment.
7:30 P. M.—Sermon, Rev. T. N. Ivey.

THURSDAY.

9 A. M.—Devotional Exercises.
9:30 A. M.—"The Preacher and his Bible as Factors in Missionary Work," Rev. Langhorn Leitch.
10 A. M.—"Hinderances to Missions, and how to Overcome them," Rev. W. H. Moore.
10:30 A. M. "Objections to Missions answered," Rev. G. A. Oglesby.
11 A. M.—Sermon, Rev. B. B. Holder.

EVENING SESSION.

3 P. M.—Devotional Exercises.
3:30 P. M.—Review of the work of the Conference, and Pledges to renewed effort in this part of Church Work.
Adjournment.

SEVENTY-FIRST, March 14th.

Mrs. Neill McGill died at her home in this section on Friday morning, aged 86 years. She was a native of the Isle of Jura, Scotland, and came with her husband to North Carolina in 1847. She gave one son to the Confederate cause, who died nobly on the fiery heights of Gettysburg. Dr. McDougall, the popular physcian at Hope Mills, is also her son.

She joined the church early in life in Scotland, under the ministry of M. Mactavish, who may possibly have been Sam MacLaren's Mactavish She was a good woman. There will be no stately shaft to mark her resting-place in McPherson church cemetery, where she will be buried to-day, yet we doubt not that she did more good in her quiet, simple way, than many whose monuments almost pierce the clouds. She will be greatly missed in her home. Her eyes often grew dim and wore a far-away expression when she spoke of the old "country," but now she has "feenished her Psalm and slippit awa'" to the new home, where the homesickness for the land of purple heather will make her heart ache no more. Peace to her ashes!

SCOTCH LASSIE.

GARLAND, N. C., March 18th.

Your correspondent from this place has been at Kerr for the past two months "teaching the young idea to shoot."

The measles and grippe are all the rage in this section. Several deaths from measles.

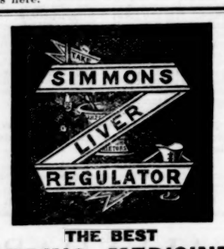
Last week two Mormon elders passed here, leaving tracts with those who would take them.

Miss May Cromartie has returned from a visit to Kinston.

Mr. Sloan has employed Mr. Rob. Shaw, of Kerr, to clerk for him.

Mr. Angus Cromartie, who has been teaching school in Pender county, came home last week.

Mrs. Graham, of Warsaw, is visiting relatives here.



THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.,
JOHN GILL, Receiver.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 18, 1896.

The coupons of the South Carolina Pacific Rail Road Bonds, due April 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Treasurer of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

G. E. IJAMS,
Treasurer.

w19-26

Last Call For Taxes.

Delinquent tax payers for the year 1895 are reminded that I am required to collect unpaid taxes by compulsory means.

The attention of merchants is called to the purchase tax long over due.

Attention is also called to the new law taxing private corporations. See Section 36 of Revised Law acts 1895, page 125 and the penalties therein provided.

On April 1st I shall advertise the lands of all those in arrear.

Please save your feelings, my feelings and cost by immediate payment.

Truly,
Mc. D GEDDIE,
3-19-2t Sheriff Cumberland County.

READER,

It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at

A. GARRASON'S.

—HIS STOCK OF—

Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

GARDEN PLOW!

Do you garden any at all? If so, you should have a

PLANET, JR., HAND PLOW.

You can do more work with one than 5 men can do with hoes.

Get one, and if you find it unsatisfactory, we will refund purchase money.

We are factory agents for this vicinity, and will sell you as low as you can buy one anywhere and save you the freight.

We are agents for

BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES,

because we know they have no superiors, and we always do the best for our customers

It cost you nothing to look, and we will be glad to have you call. We try to be "up to date, and you will find something to interest you.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Poor Economy

By all means be economical, but don't be too economical where health or life is concerned. The matter of a few cents should never count between the old, standard and reliable preparations and the new, obscure, and in many cases, almost worthless substitutes.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is as much the standard for all conditions of wasting in children and adults where the lungs are weak or affected, as quinine is the standard for malarial fevers. When you go to a store to get Scott's Emulsion, don't be fooled into taking something else they say "is just as good." *It isn't.* Scott's Emulsion has gained its reputation by its superior merit, and nothing of its kind has ever equalled it. Your doctor will tell you that.

All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion.
Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

PECANS.

A few hundred Seedling Trees for sale, two years old, grown from "Columbian," "Stuart," and "Van Deeman" Nuts.

T. J. WHITTED,
w12-19 Fayetteville, N. C.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Cures, absolute, permanent cures have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.

Constipation and sick headache positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets, purely vegetable, small and mild. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty skin and scalps of infants cleansed and healed and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap, medicinal and toilet. Two large cakes, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

TRULY ASTONISHING.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation."

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood-disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other.

"I have never had a day's sickness in my life," said a middle aged man the other day.

"What a comfort it would be," sighs some poor invalid, "to be in his place for a year or two." Yet half of the invalids we see might be just as healthy as he, if they would only take proper care of themselves, eat proper food—and digest it.

It's so strange that such simple things are overlooked by those who want health.

Food makes health.

It makes strength—and strength wards off sickness. The man who had never been sick was strong because he always digested his food, and you could become the same by helping your stomach to work as well as his.

It will make you strong and healthy by making the food you eat make you fat.

Druggists sell it. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Afflicted With Chills.

CONCORD, N. C., Feb. 23, 1896.

My wife has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for one year, and has found it a great help to her. She is now able to do her work, and she cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. She was afflicted with chills, but has not had any since she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." P. W. LIPPARD.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life."

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Thousands of Women
SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,
ACTS AS A SPECIFIC
By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

... It Never Fails to Regulate ...

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle

$2500 Insurance Protection

For 10 Years and $5,000 Cash at the end of the term for $500 a year. Or

$500 Insurance Protection

For 10 Years and $1,000 Cash at the end of the term for $100 a year—is a contract offered by H. I. McDUFFIE, Insurance Agent, to any person in good health not over 60 years of age nor under 16, without regard to sex, occupation or family history. w19

To My Friends in Fayetteville and in the Country, Greeting:

I have opened a General Grocery Business on Green Sreet, opposite the Overbaugh House, where I would be pleased to serve you with everything in my line.

W. B. MALLOY.
29-3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Underwear, &c.,

—OF—

H. R. NOVITZKY

WILL BE CLOSED OUT IN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

Regardless of Cost.

Parties indebted to the above will save costs by immediate payment.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee of H R. Novitzky.

w12-19.

FOR SALE!

TH NATIONAL COLLECTION AGENCY,
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
WILL DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING JUDGMENTS:

NORTH CAROLINA:

Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen, $91 79; W. T. Irwin, Asheville, $33.66; White Bros., Asheville, $196.70; R. R. Burden & Bro., Asheville, $47.48; B. F. Mayo, Aurora, $63.40; R. B. Weston, Aurora, $187.5?; J. J. Smith, Bath, $51 57; Jones & Hancock, Beaufort-$65.34; J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill, $72.50; W. T. Williamson, Clinton, $478.82; T. E. Beasley, Conclain, $176.14; S. B. Freeman, Colerain, $73.70; H. D. Chaddock & Co., Criswell, $421.00; J. A. & I. K. Buckner, Democrat. $302.00; L. H. Lee, Dunn-$19.50; W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, $78.80; Thaxton & Patton, Durham, $87 85; J. E. Bonner, Edenton $25 00; Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City, $172, J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, $1,443.00; M. A. Wilkinson, Iliff $38.40; J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, $90 00; J. H. Smith, Faikland, $130.60; Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, $276 00; J. A. Vann, Franklinton, $144.45; R T Clifton, Franklinton, $199.00; Leroy King & Co., Graham, $41.98; T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, $545 92; Sample S. Brown, Greensboro, $336.47; W. R. Jordan & Co., Greenshoro, $15.80; John B. Hooker, Hamilton, $32.50; J. C. Hoard & Co., Hamilton. $331.97; N. H. Taylor, Harlowe, $34.18; J. W. B. Bason & Co., Haw River, $55.15; Britt Bros., Henderson, $181.59; W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, $130.57; C. D. Tharring ton Inez, $50.93; B. P. Howell, Sonathan Creek, $100.00; J. H. Hales & Co., Kenly, $218.00; Oliver Ellis & Bro., Kinston, $552.41; W. S. Herbert Kinston, $144.73; W. D. Sadler & Co., Leechville, $20.19; Laden & Yarboro, Lexington, $92.45; James H. Sanford, Louisburg, $303.74; Perry, Renfrow & Son, Lucama, $364.00; Isaac Williamson, Lucama, $159.57; J. A. Earles, Manson, $160.05; R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, $30.44; W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure, $345.90; John Bell, Moncure, $506.63; Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma, $97.12; M. M. Mason & Co., Morehead City, $124.00; R. R. Moore, Moriah, $94.10; J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy, $114.25; J. H. Cohen, Newbern, $180.45; B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, $911.10; S. J. Jarrell, Oxford, $403.23; R. H. McGuire, Oxford, 443.60; S. C. Sbarender. Pantego, 136 25; Wm. B. Hutchins, Raleigh, 2 3.91; Thos. G. Jenkins, Raleigh, 181.18; Ric Bros., Reidsville, $27.45; R. L. Bennett, Ridgeway, 99.0?; F. Vaughn, Ridgeway, 168.00; A. M. Long, Rocking ham, 143.90; N. T. Shore, Salem. 22.58; H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard, 16.50; C. V. Shiles & Co., Seaboard, 44.00; Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield, 24.33; O. M. Conley, Statesville, 99.30; E. F. Manson, Swansboro, 55.60; T. W. Harris, Jr., Swanquarter, 54.99; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 139.00; L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro, 189.00; J. J. Wilson, Talbot, $211 82; Dunker & Garren, Tweed, $37.22; Wheeler Bros., Warrenton, $93.25; J. C. Morton, Washington, $123.40; Boston Shoe Store, Weldon, $47.09; J. F. Hardison, Williamston, $109.15; W. J. Harris, Wilson, $809 81; W. Corbett, Wilson, $764.60; Wm. Harris, Wilson, $71.07; Mitchell & Askew Winston, 33.09; King Bros., Pure Food Co., Winston, $23.67; Anderson & Co., Woodleaf, $286.00.

SEND BIDS TO

The National Collection Agency,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is a miniature copy of Large Sheets in Red and Blue Print, now used for advertising the above Judgments for sale, on all bill boards.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

CROATAN.....Saturday, March 20th
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, March 21st

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, March 24th
GEO W CLYDE.....Saturday, March 28th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO W CLYDE.....Tuesday, March 24th

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

KIMBALL
PIANOS and ORGANS
Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

PIANO IN GOOD ORDER

for sale at a sacrifice, or will exchange for Horse and Buggy. Can be seen at Weber Piano Repairing Establishment, Fayetteville.

w12-19

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Do you want to be in it?

The bicycle business is growing enormously—why not try it? You can buy one wheel, or as many as you like, and sell your friends

BICYCLES AT COST.

An order sent now entitles you to a big discount. Apply quick for the agency for your place. Our wheels are the highest grade, most reliable bicycles made to-day.

Particulars and handsomely illustrated printed matter by mail.

CARLIN & FULTON, Baltimore, Md.

3-12-4t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

OYSTERS

in every style in the cafe.

W. F. RAIFORD,

FAYETTEVILLE.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

BURPEE'S SEEDS.

—WE ARE OFFERING THESE CELEBRATED—

GARDEN SEEDS

at Catalogue Prices, thus saving postage or freight, to those who have been ordering direct.

We are still handling

BUIST'S,

At One Cent a Paper.

☞ Let us have your patronage.

A. J. COOK & CO.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Tax Collector's Sale.

The following Real Estate, levied on, will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House of the County, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 6, 1896, to satisfy the unpaid Taxes, as of Chapter 213, Laws 1893, etc., together with all costs and expenses thereon.

E. H. EVANS,
Tax Collector.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Description.	Due.
Harvey Bunee,	60 acres, residence,	$ 3 68
Mrs Elizabeth Baker,	74 acres, res,	1 62
G L Breece,	50 acres, former res,	1 52
Zilphia Clifton,	18½ " "	88
D A C Denning,	50 " " McAllister land,	1 32
Wm Easom,	50 " "	1 45
Mrs Bettie Geddie,	76 acres, "	1 46
Bernice Geddie,	150 " Hadley land,	3 04
J A Murphy,	53 " res,	1 40
Tama McDonald,	14 " "	91
Haywood Strickland,	47 acres, McDonald land,	1 40
J B Williams,	20 acres, rec,	85
A Wilson,	5 " Wade,	76
J M Cade,	145 "	1 58
Murdock Maxwell,	114 acres,	2 45
B R Hall,	216 acres, Williams land,	3 45

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

James Carter,	130 acres,	2 63
S F McDaniel,	226 acres,	4 09
Lula J McDaniel,	362 acres,	3 20
Isaac Surles,	46 acres,	1 60

3-5-5t

LIBEL NOTICE.

The following personal property was seized in this, the Fourth District North Carolina, as follows:

September 15, 1895, near Carthage, 1 Bbl. about 4½ gallons Brandy, Mr. —— Cox, owner—R. S. Section.

January 29, 1896, at Fayetteville, 13 Boxes Tobacco, Stewart & Skinner, Richmond, Va., owners—R. S. Section.

February 26, 1896, at Fayetteville, 12 Boxes Tobacco, about 300 lbs., J. L. Allen, supposed owner—R. S. Section.

Any person having any interest in said property should appear before me within 30 days from date of this libel notice and show cause why said property should not be forfeited to the United States.

Given under my hand and seal at Raleigh, N. C., this 2d day of March, 1896

F. M. SIMMONS,
Collector Internal Revenue,
4th District North Carolina.

3-5-3t

You would not knowingly swallow poison. When you drink poor whisky you poison blood, body and brain. Besides this you don't enjoy the drink. Buy good whisky. There's comfort, health and enjoyment in it. If overworked, worried or run down, you need a warming soothing tonic. Nothing like good whisky. It aids digestion, makes flesh and pleasantly invigorates the system. Good whisky does this, mind you. Poor whisky irritates the stomach, inflames the tissues and poisons the blood. You can't afford to run risks; get the best, it pays. Physicians drink and recommend I. W. HARPER'S Nelson County Ky. Whisky.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
wly-d3m] Fayetteville, N. C.

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ARE PREFERRED BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIABILITY.

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TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR
ONE CENT PAPERS,
I HAVE IN STOCK A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SMALL PAPERS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM OF
David Landreth & Sons.
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1-28-96

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PEERLESS, GOODRICH, BURBANK AND EARLY ROSE.

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FOR SALE!

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Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, or will take Lumber in payment.

Address REIDSVILLE LUMBER M'F'G CO.,
Reidsville, N. C.
w12-19

NOTICE.

Builders of modern Steel Jail Cells will take notice that a committee composed of the Commissioners of Cumberland County, and Capt. N. W. Ray, will meet Tuesday, March 31st, 1896, at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 11 o'clock, to receive bids for the erection of a new Jail for Cumberland County.

Building must be fire-proof, have suitable living-rooms for Jailor, contain Steel Cells to accommodate 25 to 40 prisoners, with all necessary sanitary arrangements. Bidders to furnish their own plans and specifications.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES M. LAMB,
30-2t—w12-19] Chairman.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Monday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1896, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for Cash, one Tract of

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

The political events of the past two months have crowded upon us so rapidly that one is amazed if he is brought face to face with a picture of the situation at the beginning of this short period. Unquestionably the gold cause has suffered tremendously, and the President, the head of it, along with it. But there are some people who never learn. Of this class is the New York correspondent of one of our administration papers, who continues to bark at the New York World, the great newspaper which broke the backbone of the conspiracy against the Democratic party and the people when it put a stop to Mr. Cleveland's war with England and forced him to abandon his purpose of selling the new bonds, then about to be issued, secretly. As this correspondent appears to be in considerable favor with a portion of the people it is worth recalling what he had to say at the time. Here is the way he lifted his voice in praise of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his ring, which we give with a portion of the head-lines with which his letter was crowned:

"THE WORLD'S FOUL METHODS."

"That Lying, Sensational Sheet."

Correspondence of the ——

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—"Toot your horn, though you never sell a clam." If you want to attract attention you must make a noise. If there was a man in North Carolina who could "holler" loud enough to be heard from Buncombe county to Albemarle Sound, he would certainly be one of the most famous of men, though he might be also one of the silliest.

The World newspaper is now engaged in attracting attention to itself by loud talk. When a paper of its character, which depends on sensation for support, fails to strike a popular chord, it gets mighty uneasy. Its accusation that the President's Venezuela message was written with an eye to a third term, and its assertions that British aggression in Venezuela was none of our business did not chime with popular opinion "worth a cent." This worried Brother Pulitzer from shining pate to tip of chill-blained heel. To have his newspaper called an unpatriotic sheet would never do at all. Something must be done to retrieve his faux pas. Easy enough. Simple as lying. Here is a group of gentlemen of the highest character, commercially and socially. They once formed a syndicate which loaned the government gold at a time when it needed it most sorely and it was through them, and almost through them alone, that good times came again after hard times. Their syndicate still exists and is ready to help the government again. They are not in business "for their health" (neither is Pulitzer) and they expect to make a fair profit from the sale of bonds as they did before. Now, then, here is the World's great opportunity. Call these gentlemen thieves. Make a mighty hullaballoo with "Stop thief, stop thief!" Hint darkly of scandal in which the President of the United States is implicated, and thus arouse popular curiosity. Howl loudly for a popular loan in the name of patriotism. Incite the populace against the "money-sharks of Wall street." Pose as the champion of the plain peopleagainst the plutocrats. In short, make a deuce of a racket and sell papers.

In financial circles here the opinion prevails that the "appeal to the people" will be vain and that the syndicate will take the bonds after all. Of course the World is prepared for this. It will simply say that the popular loan was "foredoomed to failure" because of a "secret understanding" on the part of Mr. Cleveland with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who cornered gold and "defrauded" the government. In this despicable business most of the Republican newspapers will not hesitate to join, although Mr. Morgan is a staunch Republican and has contributed largely to Republican campaign funds.

THE COUNTRY GETTING ITS OBJECT LESSON.

It is certainly a pity, and most unfortunate for the Democratic party, that the average citizen will not take time to examine for himself the contract which the government made last year with the Morgan syndicate; for if he did, the clamor of the people who call it "disgraceful" would seem to him the height of absurdity. However, the country is getting its object lesson now. Where are the stockings full of gold? Where are the hidden treasures of Tom, Dick and Harry? There are about 70,000,000 of us in the United States; can't we chip in and lend the government a dollar and forty cents in gold apiece? What is the matter with us anyway that we don't "respond promptly" to the bond call and save a guileless, trusting government from Wall street? Partly because most of us have not seen ten dollars in gold in ten years, and partly because the damphools are scarcer than the popular-loan howlers suppose. If there were a popular impression that our financial system would drop to a silver basis unless the people got $100,000,000 in gold at once and put it in the Treasury, the people would hustle around and get it somehow. But there is no such impression. That being so, the average man who has a little money and a little sense is not ready to invest in government bonds at 4 per cent. interest when he can get 8 per cent. from his building and loan association or by some other form of investment. A man with a million dollars may be content to make 4 per cent., but a man with a hundred wants 14 per cent.

THE ROBBER SYNDICATE WAS TO GET IT ALL.

So cocksure were the administrationists that the World, the people's champion, would go down in the dust before Morgan's robber syndicate and the administration, that the administration newspaper which contained the foregoing tirade supplemented it in a very significant way. It revealed the administration belief that the World's efforts to popularize the loan would fail and that the syndicate which had been formed to corner all the country's gold still had it by the throat, in these boastful words:

"The President's letter to Senator Caffery, published yesterday, is a statement of the absolute good faith of the administration in offering the last issue of bonds to the people, and it is a statement which no honest or fair-minded man will in his heart doubt. While, as the President says, these bonds are open to popular subscription, there is in a neighboring column a telegram telling that the syndicate which got the last lot will get this lot also. Why? Because it will make the most advantageous offer for them that the administration will have—will pay more for them than the government can get by peddling them out piecemeal. In that case it should have them. Everybody concedes that it is bad enough to have to issue bonds; everybody should concede that since they are to be issued they should be disposed of to the very best possible advantage, no matter who gets them."

HOW IT WAS TO BE DONE.

Here is the telegram referred to in the above, as it appeared in the administration organ:

MORGAN WILL HAVE IT ALL.

The Syndicate Bid for Bonds.—It Will Get the Whole $100,000,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—From a subscribing member of the J. Pierpont Morgan bond syndicate, the following facts have been obtained:

The syndicate expects to secure the entire $100,000,000 four per cent. bonds which are to be sold by the Treasury on February 5th. Mr. Morgan will bid for the entire issue and expects to be awarded the entire $100,000,000. He will take all or none. The reason for Mr. Morgan's confidence of entire success is that he will make an offer so advantageous that no other proposition can stand in his way.

This offer is to purchase the entire $100,000,000, paying principal and premium in gold, and in addition furnishing an amount in gold equal to one-third of the issue, or $33,333,333.33 in exchange for greenbacks. The government gold reserve will thus not only be brought up to the recognized limit but will have a large surplus for its protection.

The price which the syndicate will offer is not exactly known by anyone beside Mr. Morgan. It will be considerably more than the 104½ paid last February. This low premium was paid because of the provisions in the contract compelling the syndicate to protect the Treasury reserve. No such contract will be made this time. Therefore a higher price will be paid. The figure is believed to be 108.

This syndicate is now accumulating gold from every available source. Members of the syndicate will be at liberty to make individual bids besides the syndicate bid.

This is the state of affairs to day. The position will probably hold until February 5th without any change of important details. The President and Secretary of the Treasury have no agreement, private or public, with the syndicate. They know, however, what are Mr. Morgan's intentions and knew it when the public call was issued.

BUT THE WORLD TRIUMPHED.

But the World triumphed; the President and his man Morgan were compelled to see two-thirds of the loan go to other bidders; and the 35 millions which Morgan did get was obtained only by a device—in collusion, as it was charged, with the administration—which Senator Hill, representing the administration, prevented an investigation of.

Readers of the OBSERVER are aware of the astonishing victory which rewarded the World's efforts: the loan was subscribed for six times over, and the robber syndicate was forced to pay nearly 111 for what the President had secretly traded to it a year before for 104½. It is important to note, by the way, what excuse the New York correspondent, above quoted, had to give for the President's selling at 104½ in 1895. He says that was done in consideration of the syndicate's agreeing to protect the reserve. But if the President was justified in sacrificing so many millions of the people's money in protecting the reserve in 1895, why had he not the courage to stand out against the "mendacious newspaper" that was fighting him in 1896 and to make a similar bargain to "protect" the reserve? Backbone, we have been told, is the President's strong point.

The truth is, there has never been such a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the people, and never such a colossal defeat. One would suppose that the administration clacquers would "sing low," in the face of the administration's disgrace. It is because they refuse to accept their defeat and persist in their efforts to divide the Democratic party that it becomes necessary to recur to these things.

Where are the Martin Boxes?

For the Observer.

March 9th, 1896.

As it is nearing the time for our little "Black" friends from Cuba and adjacent isles to visit us, why not give them a more hearty welcome than we have been doing, by putting up boxes for them to breed in?

The "martin" is ever ready to drive the hawks away and protect your chickens, saying nothing of the mosquitoes, flies and other insects which they destroy. Besides, it is pleasant to see them sailing about, and greeting us with their peculiar dialect (which I suppose is Spanish). It should be a fineable offense to kill them or rob their nests. What has become of the "birds"? Killed and robbed, until they must find other quarters. Give the little birds a chance by putting up homes for them.

"MARTIN BOX" or G. S. D.

The Personal Side of Washington.

General A. W. Greely, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March "Ladies' Home Journal," his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greely has read over 2000 of Washington's private letters, and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greely's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable books. Address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

The Democratic Paralysis.

New York Sun, 27th.

Although President Cleveland's term in the White House will end next year by an unwritten law which has been solemnly declared a part of our republican system, no Democratic statesman appears to be engaged in any serious effort to obtain the Democratic nomination to succeed him. The usual array of favored sons and the struggle for delegates, both of which are particularly lively in the Republican camp, are not seen among the Democrats. If the Democratic nomination were made to-morrow, it would be not clutched, but accepted, and with the timidity of resignation rather than with the fervor of confidence. There is a deadlier blight on the hopes and ambitions of Democrats than can be accounted for on the simple merits of the contest between Democrats and Republicans.

The root of the trouble is in the ambition of Grover Cleveland to be a candidate for a third term, or to force the National Democratic Convention to offer it to him, so that he may have the sensational glory of declining it. It is needless to say that if Mr. Cleveland had been a sincere Democrat and loyal American, he would have promptly squelched the third term agitation the moment after the first Mugwump dared to propose it. Meanwhile, since he remains silent, the agitation, however feeble, goes on, and the doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's faithfulness to the spirit of our institutions hangs over the Democratic party as well as over its nominal head.

Of what use could it be to any man to become the candidate of a party which has been put under the suspicion of treachery to a priceless national principle wisely handed down to us by the republic's two greatest founders, Washington and Jefferson? What genuine Democrat would desire to be taken up for sacrifice by such a party, or invite popular support to it with full conviction?

The paralysis which has been creeping on the Democratic organization, and upon its highest men particularly, has reached its climax with the spectacle of Mr. Cleveland, as President, silently permitting his officeholders and Mugwump worshippers to threaten his nomination for a third term.

Well Put.

Lasker Patron and Gleaner.]

Capt. W. H. Day has announced his intention of voting the National Republican ticket. There is a disposition to criticise him for this action, as he claims to be a Democrat, but favors the single gold standard. We think he is more consistent than Secretary Carlisle or the President either, both of whom, we predict, will vote the Republican ticket at the next election, if they vote at all.

You've seen and heard the loud voiced man at the big railway stations, calling the trains. He tells where each one is going and keeps people from taking wrong trains—if they pay attention.

One's physical feelings are bodily "train callers." They announce the starting of all trains of disease. Most all trains of disease lead to consumption, because consumption is a blood disorder and because the blood must be poor or impure before any disease can make much headway.

The secret of health is to keep the blood pure and full of strength. When a man or woman loses flesh and vitality, there is something wrong in the blood. The start of it is likely to be in the stomach or bowels, and if they are put in order the trouble gradually stops. Consumption is a germ disease, but if the blood is good, and keeps the lungs strong and healthy, the germs cannot find a place to lodge and are cast off. If there's a weak spot, the germ will find it. Even after that, strong and pure blood will strengthen the lungs so that they can gradually rid themselves of the germs. It is by creating strength and purity that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption and other diseases. It makes one gain flesh—not flabby, oily fat, but sound, firm, useful, healthy flesh. Hundreds of patients have testified to its wonderfully beneficial effects in many diseases and especially in incipient consumption.

A large book of 1000 pages, full of these testimonials with portraits and autographs of the writers, can be had by sending 21 cents to cover postage and wrapping only. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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PATENTS

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SUPERIOR COURTS OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1896.

(Prepared by W. T. Smith and A. B. Andrews, Jr. and revised by F. H. Busbee, Attorney at Law.)

JUDGES.

Name.	*District.*	*Residence.*
Geo. H. Brown,	First,	Washington.
Henry R. Bryan,	Second,	Newbern.
E. W. Timberlake,	Third,	Louisburg.
W. S. O'B. Robinson,	Fourth,	Goldsboro.
A. W. Graham,	Fifth,	Oxford.
E. T. Boykin,	Sixth,	Clinton.
J. D. McIver,	Seventh,	Carthage.
A. S. Coble,	Eighth,	Statesville.
Henry R. Starbuck,	Ninth,	Winston.
L. L. Greene,	Tenth,	Boone.
W. A. Hoke,	Eleventh,	Lincolnton.
W. L. Norwood,	Twelfth,	Waynesville

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Robinson.
Fall Term—Judge Timberlake.

Beaufort—†Feb. 17th, May 25th, Nov. 30th.
Currituck—March 2d, Sept. 7th.
Camden—March 9th, Sept. 14th.
Pasquotank—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Perquimans—March 23d, Sept. 28th.
Chowan—March 30th, Oct. 5th.
Gates—April 6th, Oct. 12th.
Hertford—April 13th, Oct. 19th.
Washington—April 20th, June 8th, †Oct. 26th.
Tyrrell—April 27th, Nov. 2d.
Dare—May 4th, Nov. 9th.
Hyde—May 11th, Nov. 16th.
Pamlico—May 18th, Nov. 23d.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Graham.
Fall Term—Judge Robinson.

Craven—†Feb. 3d, May 4th, Nov. 30th.
Bertie—†Feb. 17th, April 27th, Sept. 14th, Nov. 9.
Halifax—March 24, May 25th, Nov. 23d.
Warren—March 16th, Sept. 21st.
Northampton—March 30th, Aug. 3d, †Oct. 26.
Edgecombe—April 13th, June 8th, †Oct. 12th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Boykin.
Fall Term—Judge Graham.

Pitt—Jan. 6th, †March 2d, March 30th, Sept. 21st, †Dec. 7th.
Franklin—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Oct. 26th.
Wilson—†Feb. 3d, June 1st, Nov. 2d.
Vance—Feb. 17th, May 18th, Oct. 5th.
Martin—March 16th, Sept. 7th.
Nash—April 27th, Nov. 23d.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge McIver.
Fall Term—Judge Boykin.

Wake—*Jan. 6th, †Feb. 24th, *March 23d, †April 20th, *July 13th, *Sept. 28th, †Oct. 26th.
Wayne—Jan. 20th, April 13th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 19th.
Harnett—Feb. 17th, Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Johnston—March 9th, Aug. 31st, Nov. 16th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Coble.
Fall Term—Judge McIver.

Durham—Jan. 13th, †March 23d, *May 11th, *Sept. 14th, †Oct. 12th.
Granville—Jan. 27th, April 20th, July 27th, Nov. 30th.
Chatham—Feb. 10th, May 4th, Sept. 28.
Guilford—Feb. 17th, May 25th, Aug. 31st, Dec. 14th
Alamance—March 9th, May 18th, Nov. 16th.
Orange—March 16th, Aug. 10th, Nov. 2d.
Caswell—April 6th, Aug. 17th, Oct. 26th.
Person—April 13th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 23d.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Starbuck.
Fall Term—Judge Coble.

New Hanover—†Jan. 20th, †April 13th, †Sept. 28th.
Sampson—Feb. 3d, April 27th, Oct. 12th.
Duplin—Feb. 17th, Aug. 10th, Dec. 7th.
Green—Feb. 24th, Aug. 17th, Nov. 30th.
Pender—March 2d, Sept. 14th.
Carteret—March 16th, Oct. 26th.
Jones—March 23d, Nov. 2d.
Onslow—March 30th, Nov. 9th.
Lenoir—May 4th, Nov. 16th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Green.
Fall Term—Judge Starbuck.

Anson—*Jan. 6th, †April 27th, *Sept. 7th, †Nov. 30th.
Moore—*Jan. 13th, *March 2d, *Aug. 17th, *Dec. 14th
Cumberland—*Jan 20th (2), April 20th, May 11th, *July 27th, †Nov. 16th.
Robeson—Jan. 27th, May 18th, †Aug. 3d, Oct. 5th.
Richmond—*Feb. 10th, †April 13th, June 1st, *Sept. 21st, †Nov. 2d, Dec. 7th.
Columbus—Feb. 24th, July 20th, Nov. 9th.
Bladen—March 16th (2), Oct. 26th.
Brunswick—April 6th, Sept. 14th.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Hoke.
Fall Term—Judge Greene.

Cabarrus: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Iredell: Feb 3d, May 18th, Aug 10th, Nov 9th.
Rowan: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 24th, Nov 23d.
Davidson: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Randolph: March 16th, July 13th, Nov 16th.
Montgomery: March 30th, Oct 5th.
Yadkin: May 4th, Oct 26th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Norwood.
Fall Term—Judge Hoke.

Alexander: Jan 20th, July 27th.
Rockingham: Jan 27th, Aug 3d, Nov 9th.
Forsyth: Feb 17th, May 11th, Aug 10th, Dec 7th.
Wilkes: March 2d, Sept 7th.
Surry: March 16th, Oct 12th.
Alleghany: March 30th, Sept 21st.
Davie: April 6th, Sept 28th.
Stokes: April 20th, Oct 26th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Brown.
Fall Term—Judge Norwood.

Catawba: Feb 17th, Aug 3rd.
McDowell: March 2nd, Aug 17th.
Burke: March 16th, Aug 31st.
Caldwell: March 30th, Sept 14th.
Ashe: April 13th, Sept 28th.
Watauga: April 27th, Oct 12th
Mitchell: May 4th, Oct 19th.
Yancey: May 18th, Nov 2nd.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Bryan.
Fall Term—Judge Brown.

Mecklenburg: †Jan 20th, †March 16th, †June 1st, Sept 7th, †Oct 5th
Union: *Jan 27th, *Aug 24th.
Gaston: Feb 17th; Sept 21st.
Stanly: March 2nd, Sept 7th.
Lincoln: March 30th, Oct 19th.
Cleveland: April 13th, Oct 26th.
Rutherford: April 27th, Nov 9th.
Polk: May 11th, Nov 23rd.
Henderson: †May 18th, †Nov 30th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Spring Term—Judge Timberlake.
Fall Term—Judge Bryan.

Madison: †Feb 24th, †Aug 3rd
Buncombe: †March 9th, †Aug 17th, †Dec 7th
Transylvania: March 30th, Sept 7th.
Haywood: †April 6th, †Sept 14th.
Jackson: April 20th, Sept 28th.
Macon: May 4th, Oct 5th.
Clay: May 11th, Oct 12th
Cherokee: *May 18th, *Oct 19th.
Graham: June 1st, Nov 9th.
Swain: June 8th, Nov 23rd.

*For criminal cases only.
†For civil cases only.
‡For civil cases and jail cases.
(2) Two weeks.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
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MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

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No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Blood and Skin Diseases Always Cured. B.B.B.

BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

Send for free book of Wonderful Cures. Price, $1.00 per large bottle; $5.00 for six bottles.

For sale by druggists; if not send to us, and medicine will be sent freight prepaid on receipt of price. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,

LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Patapsco Flouring Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1774.

PERFECTION - IN - FLOUR.

Patapsco Superlative Patent,
The Premier Flour of America.

Manufactured from the Choicest Wheat and Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit and Pastry.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G CO., Baltimore,

REPRESENTED BY B. R. TAYLOR, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:08 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Papers for Sale

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 52	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday. †rain on the Scotland Neck Branch leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily